The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NOTICE.

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The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when traveling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—King Kalakaua arrived at Omaha yesterday, on his way to San Francisco.

—The Georgia Legislature has passed resolutions denouncing the use of the military in Louisiana.

—Salinas valley, Cal., is under water. Great damage has been done to property. No loss of life is reported.

—R. Farley, a traveler from Erie, Pa., committed suicide at Omaha last Wednesday night. Cause—destitution.

—The New York *Evening Post* announces the suspension of the Boston dry goods jobbing house of Heath, Anderson & Co.

—A snow-slide in the mountains near Genoa, Nevada, buried forty Chinaman wood cutters. Twenty-eight were killed.

—George Bingham, of Pittsburgh, has been re-elected President of the Express-men's National Association. The next convention will be held in Boston.

—Edwin N. Lewis, trustee of the Jay Cooke estate, has commenced paying a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash to the creditors of the estate whose claims were audited and approved up to December 31 last. A large number of creditors have been paid this dividend, which is the practicable beginning of the settlement of the estate.

—In the Superior Court in Boston, in the case of the State of Massachusetts against the Northern Central Railroad Company, to recover one-half of one per cent. of the gross receipts as State tax, involving a large amount, Judge Dobbin gave a decision against the State, declaring the tax arbitrary and greatly exceeding the assessments on other property in the State.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution favoring an appropriation of $100,000 by Congress for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, S. C.; also a report of a committee favoring the location of a branch mint at Cincinnati, and asking the Ohio members in Congress to urge the passage of the bill for that purpose now before the House.

UTAH.

ANOTHER SNOW SLIDE.

SIX MEN CARRIED AWAY.

SALT LAKE, January 21.—Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyen yesterday evening near the Richmond mine. Part of the teams engaged in "snaking" down ore in raw hides were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thos. H. Broderick, Wm. Ritter, Chas. Dabble, James Breeze, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. Geo. McCaulen and Thomas White were carried away and covered with snow, but were dug out afterwards, and their lives saved. The slide extended for a distance of about one mile, and was about two hundred yards wide.

Yesterday the bodies of six persons killed by the snow slide in the city of Alta were recovered. Many more are supposed to have perished, but their bodies are covered to a great depth by snow. They will probably not be found for some time. In one demolished house was found the body of Mrs. Corry, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms; near them were the husband and a little girl. All had been suffocated by snow. At another house a man was dug out alive. Another man who had been sleeping beside him in bed was dead. Still another body was found in the vicinity. There is terror in the mining camps. Most of those who can get away will probably leave, but this is a difficult and dangerous undertaking, as parties will have to walk and run the gauntlet of snow-slides on their way out of the canyons.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

Still Surrendering.

BAYONNE, January 21.—Forty-seven Carlist officers notified the Spanish Consul that they have given in their adhesion to King Alfonso.

The King's Salary.

MADRID, January 21.—King Alfonso's civil list has been fixed at 28,000,000 reals.

A Petition for Amnesty.

MADRID, January 21.—The Carlist General Palacios has petitioned for amnesty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Efforts to Preserve the Peace.

LONDON, January 21.—The *Globe* says all the Powers are striving to insure a pacific arrangement of the difficulty between Turkey and Montenegro.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

LONDON, January 21.—A boiler explosion occurred in a factory at Tormorden, Yorkshire, to-day. Five persons were killed and fifty injured.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Uruguay.

LONDON, January 21.—The following dispatch has been received at the Rio Plata Bank, from Montevideo: The Uruguayan Government has fallen, and the rebels are in power. There is general alarm, and business is suspended. The British squadron is in the harbor. Pedro Varela, President of the Senate, has been elected Provisional President of the Republic.

SWITZERLAND.

Religious Disturbances.

GENEVA, January 21.—Disturbances have occurred over the baptism of children by Old Catholics in two villages of this canton, and the presence of troops is necessary to preserve order.

CHICAGO.

False Financial Rumors.

CHICAGO, January 21.—Wm. Hy. Smith, General Agent, bankers and other business men of this city have been in receipt to-day of numerous telegrams from New York, stating that reports and rumors were in circulation there to the effect that there was an impending financial crisis or panic here. These reports were doubtless set afloat for a purpose, as there is not and has not been the slightest foundation for them. The suspension on Tuesday last of the Cook County National Bank did not create the least ripple of excitement in financial or business circles, and no bank in the city is in any way involved by the suspension. The business of the city is going on as smoothly and safely as at any previous time, and no apprehensions of financial troubles are felt in any quarter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Trouble in Edgefield County.

AUGUSTA, January 21.—General M. C. Butler's residence, in Edgefield county, South Carolina, was burned recently. The incendiary confessed that a colored militia captain, named Tennant, hired him to fire the building. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Tennant, but he resisted the colored constable, who called upon General Butler for a *posse*. The General and eight men accompanied the constable to Tennant's retreat, when they were fired upon. The fire was returned, and three negroes were wounded, two mortally. Tennant and his partisans then fled. Trouble is apprehended.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The "Little Tariff Bill" Passed by Both Houses.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1875.

Coast Defenses.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the message of the President in regard to strengthening the coast defenses, similar to that read in the House of Representatives yesterday. Referred.

Mileage.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to abolish the system of mileage, and was indefinitely postponed.

Pension for Mrs. Cushing.

Mr. CRAGIN reported back the petition of the widow of the late Commander Wm. B. Cushing for a pension, with a recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions. So ordered.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill for the relief of certain creditors of the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. DENNIS introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington City & St. Louis Railroad Company. Referred.

The Chair called on the committees for business on the calendar.

The President's Salary.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with a request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

The unfinished business, being the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President, was called up.

Mr. MORTON said this was a subject entirely above all party considerations; men of all parties could address themselves to it independently of the excitement which now pervades the country. The proposition was to amend the Constitution so as to bring the election home to the people as near as possible, and at the same time avoid the dangers which are threatened by the present mode. When he looked back over the history of the country, it was a matter of surprise to him that there had not been trouble resulting from the imperfection of our system. There was no power now in Congress or in the States to settle contested election cases of electors. The election of electors might be attended with fraud, violence and tumult, and there was no power to correct the evil. He pointed out at some length the imperfections of the present system, and said under it too much power was vested in the hands of the Vice President, or President of the Senate, to whom the electoral votes must be sent under seal. Six times it had happened that the Vice President had counted the votes when he himself was a candidate. John Adams counted the vote and declared himself elected in 1797. Jefferson counted the vote in 1801 when there was a tie. Suppose there had been two sets of electors there from any one State, one set making a tie vote and the other electing Jefferson. There was no power to prevent him from counting the vote which would have elected him. Again, in 1821 Tompkins, who was a candidate, counted the vote. In 1827 Van Buren did the same thing and declared himself elected. In 1841 Johnson counted the vote, and in 1861 Breckenridge did so. Although the count had been honest in all these cases, an instance might arise when dishonesty on the part of the Vice President would elect. It did not seem to have occurred to the framers of the Constitution that there might be two sets of delegates, or fraud in their election.

He next referred to the counting of the vote in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and said that the two Houses of Congress were witnesses only. They could not act as a joint convention. As to the dangers and difficulties which attended the present system, they were many. In case of death or non-attendance of the electors from any State, other electors from that State might fill the vacancies. Suppose the electors from any State were evenly divided, and if one died or failed to attend, the other side could select one and thus have a majority on their side. A majority of one could cast the entire vote of the State of New York, and two and a half million people might be utterly silent in their vote for President. Under the present system ten States could elect the President of the United States. It was now an election by States, not a national election. In 1856 there were thousands of Republicans in the South who did not vote because there was no electoral ticket in the field there for Fremont and Dayton. Under the present system many men were practically disfranchised, because there were not men enough in their State of their own way of thinking to put an electoral ticket in the field.

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the twenty-second joint rule of Congress in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, and said it was grossly unconstitutional. It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to make the election of President independent of Congress; but this twenty-second rule made the election of President depend upon either house of Congress, as either house under this rule could prevent the counting of the vote of any State. In case the House was Democratic and the Senate Republican, the former might throw out the Republican States and the latter throw out the Democratic States, until no votes were left, and then the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. An election by the House of Representatives had been twice tried, and both times the country came very near being shipwrecked. In the election by the House, Nebraska, with her 42,000 people, would have the same vote in electing a President as New York with her 5,000,000 inhabitants. Under the present system of election the electoral vote never approached within ten per cent. of the popular vote, and in some instances it varied as much as thirty per cent.

He reviewed at some length the report of the committee which accompanies the proposed amendment.

Mr. THURMAN said the danger to which the country was subjected had not been exaggerated by the Senator from Indiana, but it seemed to him (Thurman) that that the remedy proposed really failed to meet the danger. That there might be frauds in elections, with the experience of Louisiana before the country, he thought needed no proof. The greatest danger of all was the counting of the vote for President here in Washington. If the election of President at the last count had depended upon the vote of Louisiana or Arkansas, the whole country might have become involved in a civil war, and so in 1869, when the acting Vice President announced that the vote of Georgia should be counted if it did not change the result, but if it did change the result, it should be rejected. He was much surprised when he looked at the report presented by the committee and saw that it provided for no tribunal for the settlement of contested election cases in the Electoral College.

Mr. MORTON said some of the members of the committee were in favor of having the Supreme Court of the United States settle such cases. Other members thought the Circuit and District Courts of the United States might decide them, and others that a special tribunal should be created by Congress for this purpose. The committee had, therefore, come to the conclusion to leave the whole matter to Congress for action.

Mr. THURMAN said he was not willing to confide this great power to Congress. He wanted it to be provided for in the Constitution. The laws to operate on this great subject should not be at the mercy of any dominant party. He thought the report was manifestly defective in this particular. Another matter which required great consideration was the fact that the proposed amendment provided for sweeping changes in the election of President. He did not refer to the abolition of the Electoral College. That was a small matter. But it provided that plurality should elect, instead of majority. When Congress took into consideration the great powers of the Chief Magistrate, it should take care to move slowly in making changes of such importance. He asked that the resolution might be laid over to give Senators an opportunity to examine it closely.

Mr. CONKLING said he heartily concurred in several things said by the Senator from Ohio. The next Presidential election was less than two years from now, and no Senator thought this proposed amendment would become part of the Constitution, first, by the action of the two Houses of Congress, and then by the action of three-fourths of the States, in season to enable Congress to establish any tribunal for the settlement of contested election cases, as it proposed. He then referred to the twenty-second joint rule, and said few lawyers would deny that some of its provisions were at least questionable. Without going into the merits of the proposed amendment, he would say that Congress would fall short of an urgent and important duty if the 4th of March should witness the dissolution of the two Houses without having devised some mode better than this twenty-second joint rule for ascertaining the will of the people in regard to the choice for President.

Pending the discussion, Mr. THURMAN moved that further consideration of the resolution be postponed until the first Monday in February, but as the Senator from Indiana (Morton) was not there in his seat, he did not ask a vote.

The Mouth of the Mississippi.

Mr. DAVIS presented a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate a detailed statement of the amounts appropriated since 1870 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, giving the name of and the amount paid to each person, date of payment, etc. Agreed to.

The Navy.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the resolution of Mr. Hamlin to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the condition of the navy of the United States, and the committee was discharged from further consideration.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Indian Appropriation.

After the presentation of a large number of memorials and resolutions of little public interest, the question came up of reconsidering the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was rejected yesterday. The vote was reconsidered—yeas 166, nays 81.

Mr. HALE (Me.) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back with the Choctaw amendment struck out.

The motion was rejected—yeas 120, nays 130.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table.

Not agreed to—yeas 114, nays 132.

The bill was again rejected—yeas 120, nays 126.

The vote rejecting the bill was again reconsidered without the yeas and nays, and finally the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—yeas 142, nays 102.

The Speaker stated that the bill went to the Committee of the Whole as an entirely new bill, subject to amendment.

A Polygamous Delegate.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.), from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of the Delegate from Utah, with a resolution to exclude him from his seat on the ground of polygamy. Ordered printed.

The Recusant Witness Released.

Mr. DAWES presented a letter from Chas. A. Wetmore, the witness who was yesterday committed for contempt, and intimated that the apology therein contained was satisfactory. He therefore moved his discharge.

The motion was agreed to and the discharge of Wetmore ordered.

The "Little Tariff Bill."

Mr. MAYNARD, presented a report of the Conference Committee on what is known as the "little tariff bill."

Mr. MAYNARD proceeded to explain the report and the modifications which it proposes to make in the existing customs duties.

Mr. BECK said that, as a member of the Conference Committee, he had declined to sign the report, because the House had given up to the Senate everything that was of value in the original bill, and accepted from the Senate things that ought not to have been put in the bill. He did not think there was a single amendment which it made to the existing bill that was beneficial; or if there was, it was of such slight value that the House ought not to adopt the report. The only material difference between this conference report and the one which the House voted down last session by 136 to 49 was that this report increased the duty on hops from five cents to eight cents per pound, and this report was just that much worse than the last one. The proposition to increase from fifty to sixty per cent. the duties on mixed silk goods of which twenty-five per cent. is cotton, he characterized as a "little bit of steal," got up for the benefit principally of three manufacturers in New Jersey. He believed that that provision would result in the loss of two millions of revenue.

Mr. KASSON expressed his dissent from the views expressed by Mr. Beck, and gave it as his opinion that the bill would result in an increase of the revenue.

Mr. BURCHARD opposed the bill, and expressed the opinion that the clause as to mixed silk goods containing twenty-five per cent. in value of cotton would act as an absolute prohibition of that class of goods.

Mr. KELLOGG dissented from Mr. Beck's opinion that the bill would diminish the revenue, and was in itself a proper measure. He hurled back on the gentleman from Kentucky his charge of theft in connection with mixed silks, and branded the opponents of that provision as maintaining an open door for free draughts on the treasury and on the purse of the people.

Mr. COX thought that the bill was not worth considering, but that it was a miserable jobbing bill.

Mr. DAWES said the bill would, according to the calculations of the Treasury Department, increase the revenue about a million dollars in the wine provision and silk provision by bringing the administration of the law back to its original intent. But something more would have to be done in due time. He was quite certain they would be compelled to put back the duty on tea and coffee, and either repeal the ten per cent. reduction on certain manufactured goods or increase the duty on whisky.

Mr. BECK remarked that in the bill agreed to by the Committee of Ways and Means and by the House, the twenty-five per cent. of cotton in mixed silk goods referred to quantity, but that the Senate had changed it into twenty-five per cent. of value—a very different thing.

Mr. DAWES replied that in the House bill it was not designated whether that twenty-five per cent. ment quantity or value, but that the former meaning would be an absurdity.

After further debate the conference report was agreed to—yeas 136, nays 99.

A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Adjourned.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, January 21.—Joint legislative convention to-day. Fourth regular ballot: Thayer, 21; Dundy, 18; Paddock, 6; Mason, 3; scattering, 2. Adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, January 21.—Isaac P. Christiancy was to-day elected United States Senator by one majority. The vote is as follows: Christiancy, sixty-seven; Chandler, sixty-three, Bagley, three.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, January 21.—The vote for Senator to-day was as follows: Ramsey received 58, losing 3; Donnelly 52, gaining 1; Davis holds his 24. The explanation of Pettit, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, on the balloting on Ramsey, created a profound sensation. There is a prospect of a general scattering to-morrow.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, January 21.—The two Houses met in convention at noon, and proceeded at once to ballot for United States Senator. After the third ballot to-day Mr. Savage was withdrawn. Fifth ballot: Johnson, 33; Brown, 14; Stevens, 17; Bate, 17; Ewing, 8; Quarles, 8; Kennedy, 1. Sixth ballot: Johnson, 33. Seventh ballot: Johnson, 34. Eighth ballot, Johnson, 32; Brown, 13; Stevens, 18; Bate, 19; Ewing, 8; Quarles, 8.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS., January 21.—The caucus to nominate a United States Senator met to-night. Twenty of the supporters of Washburn failed to attend. The caucus adjourned till to-morrow, when a candidate for United States Senator will be nominated. The supporters of Washburn threaten to bolt, and it is said will offer to unite with the Democrats to elect Judge Cole, of the Supreme Court, or J. C. Sloan, Attorney General. The friends of Carpenter are confident that he can secure a majority in the Legislature.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 21, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.11	28	88	E.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.93	40	83	S.	Tht'ng.
9 P. M.	29.84	41	91	S.	L.

Mean Barometer, 29.93.
Mean Thermometer, 37.
Highest Thermometer, 42.
Lowest Thermometer, 19.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 43; Cincinnati, O., light rain, thermometer 45; Davenport, clear, thermometer 17; Indianapolis, Ind., threatening, thermometer 38; Keokuk, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 26; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 27; Louisville, Ky., light rain, thermometer 45, Memphis, Tenn., threatening, thermometer 55; Nashville, Tenn., light rain, thermometer 54; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 19; Pittsburgh, Pa., light rain, thermometer 41; Shreveport, La., fair, thermometer 62; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 36; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 1; Vicksburg, Miss., threatening, thermometer 65; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 10; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 37; North Platte, clear, thermometer 19.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 22, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, south to west winds, cloudy weather and rains, except partly as snow over the northern portion of this area, followed by rising barometer, with falling temperature in the latter district, but generally higher than on Thursday in the former.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON

Senator Morton's Constitutional Amendment.

A Congressional Committee Discussing Southern Affairs.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

The Pacific Mail Investigation.

Irwin on the Witness Stand.

How the Money Was Distributed.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1875.

Senator Morton's Constitutional Amendment.

This morning Senator Morton called up his constitutional amendment regulating the method of electing the President, and made a powerful speech supporting it, showing the dangers of the present method and the unfairness of an election by the House, where Nevada, with 42,000 inhabitants, has the same power as the State of New York with 5,000,000 people, and where forty-five members, representing the smallest States, could combine and elect the President against the wishes of 247 Representatives of all large States.

Southern Affairs.

The committee of nine on the condition of the Southern States, appointed by the Republican caucus of the House on the 8th inst., have been in session daily, thoroughly discussing the subject in its numerous aspects, and have fully agreed to sustain President Grant from the beginning to the end, and will so report to the caucus next Saturday. The report of the Committee will be such as will command the support of every true Republican.

Aid to Pacific Railroads.

Ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Judge Rice, of Maine, who are at the head of the Northern Pacific Railroad matter, held a conference with several Senators this afternoon concerning the Northern Pacific Railroad affairs. The prospect of the Northern and Texas Pacific roads for obtaining additional aid is, it is claimed by the friends of the roads, to be better than it was two or three weeks ago. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1875.

The Pacific Mail Scandal.

Richard B. Irwin appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, investigating the Pacific Mail subsidy business, and told to whom he paid the money. In regard to the amounts, he said he might not be exactly accurate, but was nearly so. The following is the list: Charles Abert, $7,000; O. J. Averill, $10,000; J. G. Berrett, $10,000; E. H. Cormick, does not recollect, but thinks $2,000 or $5,000; Amos B. Corwin, $3,600; L. E. Chittenden, $5,000; B. H. Cheever, $5,000; Hamilton G. Fout, $12,000; John W. Forney, $25,000; Samuel A. Hatch, about $20,000; S. R. Ingham, $10,000; Wm. Morgan, don't recollect; Alex. W. Randall, $10,000; John D. Rice, $25,000; Wm. B. Shaw, $15,000; Charles H. Sherrill, $500; John G. Schumaker, $300,000; A. H. Whiting, $100,000.

Witness said the above list comprised the names of all persons employed by him, and he knew of the employment of only two others, Wm. S. King, to whom he paid $125,000, and Richard S. Parsons, who was Stockwell's personal attorney. Witness paid Parsons $10,000 on Stockwell's account. He gave Schumaker $275,000 in New York, and sent $25,000 more from California. Hersey and Boyd, assistant doorkeepers of the House, were not employed by him. The amounts paid to them were gratuitous, which the witness had overlooked in his former statement.

The witness, at this point, was excused till to-morrow on account of ill health.

Irwin understood that William S. King was employed by Mr. Stockwell. He was not employed by the witness.

Congressman Schumaker was excused until Irwin shall have completed his testimony.

Congressman Sypher testified that he never furnished a list of Congressmen to any one; met Garrison accidentally one day, and in answer to an inquiry about the prospects of the Mexican steamship bill, he jotted down the names of twenty or thirty Southern members who, he believed, would vote for the bill. His remark about blowing Garrison's head off was purely jocular.

The committee then went into secret session.

At the close of the secret session, Mr. Schumaker was questioned in regard to checks and certificates of deposit bearing his endorsement, and apparently paid to him. Witness swore he had no recollection of ever seeing those certificates or checks; had no recollection of ever stating to Irwin he required $25,000 additional, or that he ever received that sum; never kept business letters received by him, and has no copies of the letters sent by him.

Clark Bell read a certificate of the Secretary of the Pacific Mail Company saying that the records of the company do show that either John G. Schumaker or D. C. Parsons were ever employed by the company.

Dan W. Voorhees and Boyd Winchester testified that the reports connecting their names with the alleged corruption were utterly false and baseless.

The committee again went into secret session to consider a letter from Wetmore in regard to his imprisonment for contempt, and asking to be relieved from it.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts at the ports named for the week ending January 16th were: New York, $1,896,672; Philadelphia, $117,917; Baltimore, $80,638; New Orleans, for the week ending the 9th, $32,738.

A New Territory.

The Senate Committee on Territories will report in favor of forming a new territory out of the northern half of Dakota, to be called Pembina, with the capital at Bismarck.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., January 21.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to so amend the gambling act of 1873 as to make it apply only to professional gamblers. The effect of the bill is to allow quiet games of draw poker in private rooms without danger of arrest to the players.

The Magazines.

Lippincott's for February contains a great variety of matter, of which, perhaps, William Black's "Three Feathers" story will be first read. There are four other stories, of which three are complete in this number. T. Adolphus Trollope gives some recollections of Hiram Powers, and Lucy Hooper some Paris sketching. The paper upon Following the Tiber is well kept up, fully illustrated, and completed in this issue. A marvelous story of adventures in New Caledonia is told; Dr. H. C. Wood has a timely paper upon Fever, and other articles make altogether a very readable number—which *Lippincott's* always is.

THE more noticeable papers in *Scribner* this month are Major J. W. Powell's second article on "The Canons of the Colorado," with twelve striking illustrations; E. C. Stedman's "Latter-Day British Poets," Part I., which treats of Robert Buchanan, William Morris, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and is a charming bit of good-tempered criticism; and three chapters of "The Story of Sevenoaks," by J. G. Holland, illustrated by Sol Eytinge; "My Tourmaline," by Saxe Holm, is concluded. The Spiritualistic effusion, "A New Solution of an Old Puzzle," by F. G. Fairfield, is concluded here. "Some Old Letters," No. 2, are authentic and amusing. Mr. Hassard gives a sketch, with portrait, of Theodore Thomas, the musician. It is a good number.

Peterson's Journal for February is out, with a good variety of pleasant reading, principally in the form of short and lively romances including a pretty story, "Florence Hildyard," by Mrs. Henry Wood. There are two interesting papers, one by Mr. Henry Peterson, suggesting a theory of the continual growth of the bulk of the earth. "John Smith" discusses that very interesting question, "The Cause and Cure of Hard Times." "A Bride Song" is a pretty specimen of Christina Rossetti's poetry, and Arthur Peterson puts into verse the story of the first Swedish Governor, who came to the Delaware fifty years before William Penn. *Peterson's Journal* is bound to become one of the most popular magazines.

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Interest allowed on all time deposit

Buy Maginn's

Excelsior Crackers; the best in Pennsylvania. All orders promptly attended to.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The new Sheriff's office cost the county about $5,500.

....An effort was made by burglars yesterday morning to enter the store of Gildenfenny & Hess, on Fifth avenue.

....The County Commissioners will occupy the old Sheriff's office when Sheriff Hare moves into his new quarters.

....The loss sustained by Heckert in the Central Hotel fire, in Allegheny, was fixed at $5,000, by the Insurance companies yesterday.

....A petition for a divorce was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, by John McBrown against Annie C. McBrown. A subpœna was awarded.

....A tin box has been placed at the south end of the Smithfield street bridge, for the purpose of depositing small sums of money for the needy.

....Henry Klaiber, a young farmer residing near Freedom, Pa., was fonnd dead in bed on Wednesday morning. His death was caused by heart disease.

....Thomas Keagan, the fireman who was so seriously injured by the railroad accident in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, died yesterday afternoon.

....The fire at Cronin's grocery on Penn avenue on Wednesday night, caused a loss of about $1,000, against which an insurance policy in the German American Company is held.

....The Franklin Literary Society of the South Side have determined to give an entertainment for the benefit of the poor, and have appointed a committee to take charge of the matter.

....The Committees on Gas and City Property of Allegheny Councils, will meet this evening. The Health Committee will meet this morning and visit the small-pox hospital at Claremont.

....A boy by the name of Lynch had to have one of his legs amputated, as a result of a pistol shot received while engaged in a fight on the ice a few days ago, between the Brownsville and Soho lads.

....The announcement is made by the County Commissioners that there will be a reduction in the county taxes of one-fourth of a mill in the city and one-half a mill in the country districts, for the coming year.

....Thirty-four hundred jurors were ordered to be selected to serve in the different courts of the county for the coming year, yesterday. The order was made by the Common Pleas Courts Nos. 1 and 2.

....Yesterday morning between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out in a small stable on Fremont street, Allegheny, owned by George Steward. The building was destroyed, involving a loss of about fifty dollars.

....A farm of two hundred and fifty acres, near West Elizabeth, and now occupied by Messrs. Patterson & Wray, is about to be claimed by the McElheny heirs, of Williamsport, who propose entering suit for its recovery.

....The puddlers will hold a mass meeting this afternoon at Hall No. 1, on Fifth avenue. The gathering will be public and reporters admitted. The lock-out, its present status and future prospects, is the subject for discussion.

....A new organization by the name of the Western Flint and Lime Glass Protective Association has recently been started on the South Side. Mr. John Adams has been appointed temporary chairman and John C. McCutcheon secretary.

....The South Side Aid Society had been re-organized, and committees have been appointed to canvass each district for the purpose of ascertaining the names of those in destitute circumstances. Donations may be left at the South Side Savings Bank.

....Yesterday Messrs. Douglass and Cummings, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, gave 200 loaves of bread to the poor people of that ward. They placed the bread in the hands of Mr. Henry Faulkner member of the Board of Poor Directors for distribution.

....Officer Weir, of Allegheny; made a formal application to the county commissioners yesterday for the reward offered by the county for the arrest of Ortwein, the murderer of the Hammett family. This makes nine applications which have been made for this reward.

....Long, Goodhard and Foster, charged with being implicated in the recent robbery of Leitner's store, on Wood street, had a hearing yesterday before the Acting Mayor and in default of $300 bail Foster was sent to jail for trial and the other two were committed to the workhouse.

***Mr. James T. Fields, yesterday paid a visit of inspection to our High School, accompanied by Capt. Herbert, and after several hours spent in the building, expressed the opinion that the school architecturally and in its course of instruction was one of the best he had looked into.

....A committe of ladies from the W. C. T. U., of this city, held temperance meetings at Noblestown on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, which were quite successful. Address were made by Misses Pearl and Lee Starr, after a branch Union was organized numbering one hundred members.

....A family by the name of Dunn, residing on the Brownsville road, near the head of Fourteenth street, South Side, came to this city recently from Clarion county, since which time the male members have been unable to find employment. They have been compelled to apply for aid, which has been granted.

....The contract for copying the tax duplicates for 1875 has been awarded to J. M. Oakley for twenty-five cents per hundred lines, Amanda Hill having refused to take the contract at her own bid of fifteen cents per hundred lines, stating that she did not understand the nature of the work to be done. The contract is worth about $2,000.

....Zadok Street, the Superintendent of the Humane Society, recently made an information before Alderman Anderson charging John Call, a mail carrier between this city and Steubenville, with excessive cruelty to horses. The testimony showed the charge to be fully sustained, and the defendant gave $300 bail for a further hearing. failing to appear at the appointed time the Alderman declared the bail forfeited.

....Yesterday morning Constables Barker and Hays went to the stable of Frederick Heil, of Allegheny, to carry out an execution, and was in the act of leading one of his horses away when Heil interfered. The officers preferred a charge of felonious assault against him afterward. It is said that the officers used unnecessary severity in their treatment of Mr. Heil, and it is peobable that he will enter proceedings against them. The facts of the case will be fully brought out at the hearing.

....Yesterday one of the Deputy Sheriffs was serving the summons' on the members of the Supreme Committee of the Knights of Pythias, who were sued a few days ago by the proprietors of the Central Hotel, to recover the balance alleged to be due on a banquet bill. When the subpœna was handed to one of the defendants he looked at it for a moment and saw that the action was brought against—— *et. al.*, when he belched forth, "Why I dont know what they are suing me for. I did not *eat all* the supper that night."

....Our friend Mr. Sidney Omohundro [who is not the compiler] has laid upon our table copies of the pamphlet report of the Sunday School Assembly, held at Fair Point, Lake Chautauque, last August. As a pretty specimen of neat printing the pamphlet is commendable, but as a report of that Fair Point gathering it is a failure. The report is full enough, so far as speeches are given, but there is a lack of appreciation of the Assembly in its best features. The enthusiasm, the earnest attention to study, the social fraternization, the attendance, the very spirit and life of the grand gathering, receive no attention. The compilation of abstracts of the speeches, seems to have been the chief and only care of the compiler, and he has managed to accomplish his task in a manner thoroughly dull and mechanical, as compared with the actual facts.

PERSONAL.

***The remains of the late Alderman Louis Hagar will be interred this forenoon with military honors.

***Wm. Weir, of Allegheny, is a candidate for Alderman in the Third ward, and a claimant for the Ortwein reward.

***Attorney General Dimmick says he will not sign the commission of any alderman who may be elected next month.

***Judge Ewing would'nt take that $1,500 from the "back pay" fund of the constitution Convention—so says the Auditor General.

***Chief of Police Long requests everybody to clean their pavements this morning and insinuates that by so doing a little money can be saved these hard times.

***The following Pittsburgers were registered at the Philadelphia hotels, Wednesday:—Joseph P. Fisher and wife, W. Bakewell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vandever, J. B. Goreland, George J. Sener, P. S. Stewart, R. C. Park, C. H. Jacobs, and E. Gleason; from Allegheny, James Christy.

***Mayor Blackmore yesterday received from the police force of the city a very useful and handsome present in the shape of an elegant extension chair, which cost $110. In returning thanks for the gift, he said that while not expecting it, nothing could have been more acceptable to him at this time.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Baker and Farron appear in a new play entitled the "Cut Glove," which affords them numerous opportunities of displaying their ability at character acting.

Next week amusement patrons will enjoy the pleasure of the personations of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, who opens on Monday evening in "Sir Giles Overreach." It has been a good many years since he was here, and, although he is known and highly appreciated by old theatre-goers, the younger generation is not so familiar with him. However, to see him, is to believe in him. He will be supported by Mr. Lewis Morrison and Mrs. Davenport. Mr. Morrison has made himself a favorite in this city. His last appearance here, it will be remembered, was during the engagement of Mr. John S. Clarke.

Library Hall.

On Monday evening next Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Sarah Fisher Ames will give another of their delightful entertainments at Library Hall. As is well known they have already appeared here this season, and all who heard them were both charmed and edified by their recitations and personations. This will be independent of the regular course of the Mercantile Library lectures. The sale of seats will commence to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, at the Library Rooms.

The Jubilee Singers.

This famous troupe gives one of its unrivaled performances next Tuesday night at Library Hall. They have just returned from Europe, after an absence of two years, and crowned with the laurels of success. Speaking of them the *Graphic* says "there is something peculiarly affecting in their strange, wild chants, so full of pathos, and yet at times curiously grotesque and comic, albeit unconsciously so." The sale of reserved seats will commence at nine o'clock this morning at J. N. Hale's music store, No. 93 Smithfield street.

The Gounod Club.

The third presentation of the "Bohemian Girl," by the Gounod club, at Library Hall, on Thursday evening of next week, is looked forward to with pleasure. The proceeds are to be turned over to Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor. The choice of seats will be sold by auction at the Hall on Monday, commencing at ten o'clock.

School of Design.

The art exhibition at the School of Design, in the building bounded by Wood and Liberty streets and Sixth avenue, will be open to the public next Tuesday and remain open during the week from ten o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening. Admission free.

The Germania Orchestra.

The fifth of the series of popular concerts by the Germania Orchestra will be given this afternoon at Library Hall. These entertainments rank high in the musical scale and deserve the patronage of the public. The programme for to-day's performance is as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Yelva" .... Resselger
2. Artist's Life Waltzes .... Strauss
3. The Little Recruit (Violin Solo) .... David
   MR. J. IRVIN.
4. Pot Pourri—from Faust .... Stasny

PART II.

1. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" .. Nicolai
2. Concerto for Two Violins .... Kalliwoods
   Messrs. GEO. AND F. TOERGE.
3. March—from Tannhaeuser .... Wagner
4. A—Serenade, B—Evening Hymn, } .... Means
5. Grand Galop de Concert.

The Cathedral Fair.

The Cathedral Fair still continues and the basement of St. Paul's is nightly the scene of much happiness and enjoyment. It is a good place to go for pleasure.

Mr. Field's Lecture.

There was not a very large audience at Library Hall last night, which was perhaps chiefly owing to the character of the weather. It was not a pleasant night to be out, as the slop and slush of melting ice and snow underfoot was not conducive to comfortable pedestrianating, and the humid atmosphere was unpleasantly suggestive of pneumonia and kindred afflictions, which are just now somewhat epidemic. Nevertheless, although the audience was not as large as some which have gathered at the Hall during the current lecture course, it comprised, in a measure, the best element of our lecture going community.

The lecturer of the occasion was Mr. James T. Fields, the well-known publisher who essayed to discourse of "Fiction, and its eminent authors." The field was a very wide one, and there was no expectation that the lecture could give very minute attention to it in the time to which he was limited; but he might have reached the general expectation better than he did, and yet have consumed no more time.

In personal appearance Mr. Fields is a tall, heavily built specimen of humanity, not ungraceful in his movements, but not active—and thoroughly English in manner. His countenance was almost concealed by a heavy growth of iron-grey, shaggy whiskers and mustache, but what could be seen revealed a fleshy, florid face, suggestive of good living, a high and noble forehead, and all lighted up with an air of modesty and kindly feeling that made a favorable impression at once.

The lecture was read—the lecturer closely confining himself to the manuscript and reading with a voice somewhat husky and monotonous, but which was not unpleasant to hear.

The lecture in some respects was a good one, but in a large measure was a great disappointment. There seemed to be no definiteness of aim to it, but throughout there was an apparent intention to merely cull little sketchy anecdotes of some of the great anthors and indulge in a little cheap rhapsody over them that might have comported with the florid euthusiasm of an undergraduate, but was hardly expected from a man of Mr. Field's literary reputation.

The lecturer started out with a reference to the inauguration of fiction as a distinct branch of literature, but just when the hearer became somewhat interested and was ready to hear of the development of romance from a lower to the highest plane of composition, there seemed to be a sudden abandonment of the lecturer's first notion of his subject, and a dropping off into personal reminiscences, regardless of the continuity of idea, and suggestive of a marvellous lack of consecutive thought. Thus it was from beginning to end. There was little anaiyzation of fiction; no apparent grasp of its capacities; no discrimination as to its defects, and its excellencies. It is true, the lecturer was occasionally profuse in praise of some of the great princes of the pen such as Scott, and Dickens, and Thackeray, or Cooper, Irving and Hawthorne, but these rhapsodies were those of assertion rather than just and careful estimate of their genius.

The faults of the lecture were this, that it was a sort of bungling literary Mosiac work, without a plan, the parts beautiful enough, perhaps, taken separately, but as thrown together, producing an incongruous, inharmonious effect. It was a disappointment, in that the people went to hear an analytical exposition of fiction, by a critic of unquestioned literary ability, and they heard instead but a mere jumble of anecdote, that would have been interesting as a rambling chat around the fireside, but hardly comported with the dignity of a dissertation upon a subject upon which all who read are interested.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

Delicate Surgical Operation — Blood Transfused From a Lamb to the Body of a Patient Suffering From Consumption.

An operation of special interest was performed at Elyria, Ohio, on last Tuesday by Dr. H. F. Biggar and his assistant surgeon, E. C. Buell, with Drs. Peckham, Cushing, Ingalls and Parks. The patient, Peter Beckett, of that town, who is under the immediate treatment of Dr. Packham, is in the last stage of what is commonly known as stone cutter's consumption. The patient was greatly reduced and in an anaemic condition. Transfusion of blood was considered worthy of trial as a last resort, everything that medical skill could accomplish having been done for the patient. This was effected by taking the arterial blood of a lamb, defibrinating it, special care being taken to retain it at the normal temperature of that of the body of the patient, and injecting it into the median basilic vein. A sufficient quantity of blood was in this way transferred to the system of the patient with the most happy results. The temperature of the body was at once quite perceptibly increased, and the pulse accelerated.

The case is of special interest to the medical profession, as the operation of transfusion, which has so many times fallen into disuse, is again being resumed with every promise of more general adoption.

TO-LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated at 154 Fourth avenue. ja20:m18

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODious Brick Warehouse, No. 211 Liberty street; new and complete. Inquire of STEELE & ELPHINSTONE, corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny, or of R. H. KING, at Cash Insurance Company, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. ja19:M14

TO LET—STORE ROOM AND DWELLING, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street. ja4:110

TO LET—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR Insurance or Banking purposes. Apply at the AMERICAN BANK, New Iron Bank Block. JOHN FLOYD. ja8:163

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS WAREhouse, No. 331 Liberty street, now occupied by S. McCrickart & Co. Apply to JAS. H. PARKER, 309 Liberty street. ja12-184

TO LET—CORNER OF TWENTYsixth street and Penn avenue, a room on second floor, 40 feet by 105 feet, with power sufficient to operate machinery for sash and door factory, or other manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAMUEL LOGAN, on the premises. ja9:165

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET—DRY GOODS STORE.—FINE Dry Goods Store, No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny, now occupied by James Caldwell & Co. Also, a large room over the same, about 20 by 60 feet, high ceiling and well lighted.
Inquire of M. SWIFT DAVIS, 121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ROBERT H. DAVIS, 116 Federal street, Allegheny. ja21:m33

TO-LET—LARGE, ELEGANT RESidence, in Thirteenth ward, with six acres of ground, extending from Bedford avenue to Ridge st. Ice house, carriage house and stabling. The house is in perfect order, being partly new, and the old part remodeled and thoroughly repaired and painted both inside and out, last summer. The house contains fifteen rooms, including finished attic. Marble Mantles, Low Down Grates, &c. The grounds are planted in peach, apple and quince trees. This is one of the most beautiful places about the city, and affords a splendid view of both cities. Possession given at any time. For terms, &c., apply to WATT, LANG & CO., 172 and 174 Wood street. ja11:671

NEW GOODS

WE ARE OFFERING

UNUSUAL BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs,
Cloaks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods.
Flannels,
Blankets,
Cassimeres, &c.

To further reduce our stock we offer extraordinary Bargains in Dry Goods.

PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market Street

NOTICE.—THIS WILL GIVE NOTICE that I have sold my stock in Metropolitan Bank, Pittsburgh, to A. B. STEVENSON. Sold June, 1874. ja21:m30 W. WALTON.

NOTICE.—THIS GIVES NOTICE that I have sold my steck in the Metropolitan Bank, Pittsburgh, to A. B. STEVENSON. Sold June, 1874. ja21:m29 A. K. STEVENSON.

NOTICE—ANY ONE HAVING $8,000 cash to invest can secure a good bargain in a very valuable piece of property situate on Penn avenue, East Liberty. Address "H," Lock Box 423, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja21:m32

WILLARD SCHOOL,

28 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street.

An Afternoon Session for Young Ladies and Children will begin MONDAY, January 25th.

The Course of Study includes all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

j21 ISAAC W. KOONTZ, Principal.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, January 21, 1874.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., WEDNESDAY, January 27th, 1875, for Printing and Binding Five Hundred (500) Copies of the

Annual Reports

Of the Officers and several Standing Committees of the City Department for the year 1874.

Proposals will be received at the same time for furnishing blank books for

City Assessor, Water Assessor and City Treasurer.

Samples of the work required can be seen at this office. JAMES BROWN, ja21:m34 Comptroller.

LOST.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN ESplanade street and Ohio avenue, a large MOURNING PIN—a keep-sake. A liberal reward will be paid if left at the GAZETTE office. j20

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER BELTING HOSE AND RUBBER, at THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE.—30 SHARES OF CONsolidated Gas Co. Stock, or if more is wanted will sell 60 shares. Address LOCK BOX 1026 ja19 Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND BOILERS, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing promptly done at the West Point Boiler Works, 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE. dec18

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK House of 9 rooms, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, gas throughout, good dry cellar; situate 225 North avenue, Allegheny. For further information inquire of R. ROBINSON, at the Hoboken Savings Bank, corner of Liberty street and Sixth avenue. ja18:M11

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, corner of Allegheny avenue and North avenue, built of the best Cleveland Stone Front, with a Mansard Roof and French Plate Glass in front windows, with porch and balcony. Lot 32x145 feet; house 24x85, containing 11 large Rooms, Bath Rooms, Elevator, &c. Also, that 2 story Brick House No. 60 Resaca street, Allegheny; lot 21½x110 feet. House contains 8 Rooms, Wash House, Bath Room, Finished Attic, good Cellar, &c. Apply to H. SUTMEYER, No. 143 Federal street, or No. 60 Resaca street, Allegheny. ja16m1-TTHS

ROBINSON BROTHERS

BANKERS,

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offer for sale the following first-class Securities:
20,000 PITTSBURGH 7'S STREET BONDS.
10,000 " " 6'S GOLD LOAN.
100 SHARES PENNA. CENTRAL.
5,000 PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS 7'S.
Wanted—
25,000 FIRST-CLASS WARD SCHOOL BONDS.
Parties desiring to buy or sell good securities are invited to call on us.

FOR SALE.

FIRST CLASS GUARANTEED

TEN PER CENT.

School and Municipal Bonds.

INVESTORS desiring full information concerning these and other securities, are invited to call on LUTHER S. KAUFMANN, Stock and Bond Broker, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Letters of inquiry from parties residing out of the city, will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

FOR SALE.

Wheelbarrows,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny River, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
je5-F C. COLEMAN & SON.

FOR SALE—THOS. F. STEWART'S Real Estate Exchange, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.
If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country,
If you wish to exchange country property for city,
If your House is too small,
If your House is to large,
If your location does not suit you,
If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of THOS. F. STEWART, Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property, from $20,000 to $100,000.
THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, 7th ward; frame house of 7 rooms; gas, water, wash house, paved street; lot 40x100 feet. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; brick 3 story house, 20x60; lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; brick house 20x90; lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM; 12 acres, near Mansfield, on the Pan Handle R. R.; house, stable and well. Price Low. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.
26 Exchange Place, cor. William street.
NEW YORK, January 2d, 1875.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Trustees of the Sinking Fund of the Construction and Equipment Bonds of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said Sinking Fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twelve of said Bonds, viz.: No. 10, 74, 105, 133, 315, 397, 406, 432, 474, 486, 525 and 567, and on presentation and delivery to them of said twelve Bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that the interest on all of said twelve Bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next, will cease from and after that date.
ja15:193-TF R. G. RALSTON, Prest.

PRESSED CORNED BEEF, READY FOR TABLE USE.—Thoroughly cooked meat, pressed solid into two and four pound hermetically sealed can, can be cut into thin slices and will be found reliable and cheap, and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Cor. Liberty and 9th streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

Special inducements to the trade in

COTTON DRY GOODS.

NEW STYLE

PRINTS, BLACK ALPACAS AND CASHMERES

At the lowest selling prices.

Now Opening—5,000 Pieces Hamburg Embroideries, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings at Bottom Prices.

FULL LINES NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

UPHOLSTERS,

REMOVED TO NO. 139 LIBERTY STREET,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

FURNITURE, BEDDING AND CURTAIN GOODS.

WALTER P. MARSHALL,

WALL PAPER.

No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

J. & A. T. DOUTHETT,

146 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY,

NEW GOODS.

Received this Day:

1 Case Black Alpacas, at the popular price of 50 cents.
Also, 1 case at 10 cents; these goods are well worthy an examination by purchasers. They are undoubtedly the best value ever offered in this market.
In choice shades, 1 lot Twilled Mohairs at 25 cents.
Diagonal Dress Goods, from 35 to 77 cents.
Beautiful Colored Cashmeres at 50 cents; great bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Merino, Black Poplins, &c.
We have just opened a full stock of Notions.
Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, put up in fancy boxes, containing half dozen in each box, from $1.50 to $6.
Ladies' Embroidered Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c.
Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
These goods were all purchased since the late decline in the Eastern markets, and selected by Mr. J. K. BLAIR, and we can assure our friends and patrons that every article offered is at the lowest possible price. J. & A. T. DOUTHETT.

CHINA DECORATORS.

Kapphahn & Stuebner's Establishment,

No. 249 PENN AVENUE, Cor. of 8th Street,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH.

Beauty and Art. Christmas and Holiday Presents.

We wish to inform the admirers of fine, rich, decorated China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet and Chamber Sets, Preference Cups and Saucers, Moustache Cups and Shaving Mugs, with names, initials or monograms, all decorated to order.

Persons wishing to have a Photo. Picture transferred on to a fine French China Preference Cup, can have it done to order by bringing the picture they wish transferred, which is something new to the people of Pittsburgh. Come and see samples. Terms are cash. We offer for sale the best French China Gold Banded Tea Sets of 44 pieces for $10.00. The best French China Gold Banded Dinner Sets of 174 pieces for $70.00. The best White Granite Gold Banded Chamber Sets of 13 pieces for $11.00. The best White Granite Stoneware, Gold and Colored Banded Chamber Sets from $11.00 to $18.00, according to style of decoration. Initials and monograms charged extra, according to style and number desired. The best quality of Stoneware Dinner Sets kept constantly in stock, and Sets can be set up to suit buyers at VERY LOW PRICES.

REDUCTION IN CARPETS.

For a short time to prepare for Spring Trade, we have marked down all goods below last season's prices.

RARE BARGAINS CAN BE SECURED

By those anticipating their wants by taking advantage of the inducements now offered in

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &C.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

Extraordinary Reductions

For the present in the prices of

CARPETS!

New No. 77 FIFTH AVENUE, Above Wood St.,

HENRY M'CALLUM.

New Fancy and Side Band Prints,
New Dress Goods and Alpacas,
New Men's and Boys' Wear.
Fullerton Barred Flannels,
New Lisbon Barred Flannels,
Allegheny Barred Flannels

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Lowest Eastern Prices. Bargains in all Departments

Scarlet, Yellow, White and Gray Flannels, Canton Flannels, New Cheviots, White and Colored Blankets, Horse Covers
Felt and Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Nubias and Fancy Woolen

PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOUNDRY,

FOR THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

No. 50 to 60 THIRD AVENUE, Between Market and Ferry Streets.

LICENSEES OF C. J. A. DICK.

Castings for Mills and General Machine Wurnork Fshed Promptly. Orders solicited.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

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LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of JAMES LOGAN, late of McCandless township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same for settlement to
W. A. LOGAN
JOHN WALLACE,
E. E. LOGAN.
de12:k14:S

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Manufacturing Confectioner,

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE Senatorial election in Michigan is a surprise. Chandler and Bagley were both beaten by Isaac P. Christiancy,—whoever that may be.

MESSRS HENRY M. LONG and W. H. Graham, of the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature, have our thanks for documents received.

ANOTHER revolution is reported in Uruguay, in which the revolutionists are successful, and Pedro Varela, President of the Senate, is made President of the Republic.

THE President's special message very naturally excites considerable interest. We do not imagine it means a fear or apprehension of war,—but simply involves preparing for it in times of peace.

IN New Jersey ex-Governor Randolph made the United States Senatorship, as against Stockton, the competing Democratic candidate. Randolph is really the abler man of the two.

THE newest terror of the Democrats is that the President may promote a war with Spain as a means of securing a third term in office. The *Post*, here, will get the idea in a day or two, and will howl terribly over it.

SPEAKER PATTERSON has placed Mr. Rodgers at the head of the Committee on Vice and Immorality, a concession to the temperance element. It is declared by some that he promised to put Thornton at the head of that committee.

THE county taxes, this year, will be reduced from one-eighth to one-sixth. This is precisely what the Commissioners last year declared would be done. We are now interested to know whether the journals that condemned last year will appreciate and praise this year.

THE *Post* does not come up with an answer to our question. We propound it again: "Did it at the time, or does it now endorse Pierce's dispersion of the Kansas Legislature by military power?" Certainly, if it knows its own mind, it can answer a question so direct and simple.

SENATOR MORTON's proposed amendment providing for a direct vote on President and Vice President,—thus dispensing with the Electoral College seems very likely to pass Congress and be submitted to the Legislatures. It is non-partisan, and will probably be adopted.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN SCHUMAKER, who received fully one-third of all the money spent on the Pacific Mail subsidy, declared before the committee yesterday that his mind was a blank as to the use made of that money! So the great game, after all, in this disgraceful transaction is a Democratic Congressman.

WE are pleased to notice that Surveyor General Beath has been appointed Manager of Agencies for a prominent Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. We are gratified at this evidence of appreciation toward a gentleman so worthy, and are confident the appointment will inure greatly to the advantage of the company.

CONTRACTIONIST journals have discovered a new cause for alarm in the fact that about $3,000,000 of bank circulation have been applied for since the passage of its recent finance bill by Congress. From this, they argue that the tendency of the bill is toward inflation now, and that it will produce violent contraction two or three years hence. This is identically the effect we predicted the bill would have, pending its passage,—except that the contraction will be gradual, not violent. It is not in the least strange, as the bill clearly opened the way for the exact result that has followed.

IT is intimated that the President, in the absence of any direct action on the part of Congress, has determined to pursue a positive and definite policy of his own toward Louisiana, and we judge this means that there will be no more tender trifling with White Leagues. If Pinchback is admitted to a seat in the United States Senate, this will be interpreted as an endorsement of Kellogg. If he is not admitted, it will be accepted as a refusal to endorse. In one event, the President will sustain, and in the other, leave Kellogg to himself. He is a man of his word, and Congress must face its share of the responsibility.

THE morning after the Bourbons held their meeting in Cincinnati to "indignate," the *Commercial* of that city suggested a few things which the indignant speakers probably forgot to say, among which was the following palpable hit at the absurdity of the pretentions of State Sovereignty in Louisiana: "As Louisiana was first purchased with the money of the Nation, then defended from a foreign foe by the National forces, and at last conquered by the army and navy of the Nation, there is no peculiar sanctity of State Sovereignty inhering in that State. She was bought with money by Jefferson, defended against the British by Jackson, and when in insurrection, conquered by Farragut and Ben Butler. We rather think after this that she may be said to belong to "we, the people," who have formed "a more perfect Union." The puerile pretensions put forward in behalf of State Sovereignty nowhere appear more absurd than in a State that was nailed to the Nation with bayonets well driven in."

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

We hope the Legislature of this State will, during its present session, do all that is possible toward maturing a policy on the subject of Technical Education, or the establishing of schools for instruction in the mechanical arts. At the present there is no policy developed, and the entire subject is in a chaotic state. There are at least three propositions in existence,—one to establish and maintain chairs in colleges and universities, in the interest of the mechanic arts, one to appropriate funds to the High Schools of the State, and the third to at once establish separate schools, amply furnished with apparatus, for full and thorough instruction,—theoretical and practical,—in the industrial arts. We favor the last mentioned as the only plan that has in it the slightest promise of useful results.

It should be borne in mind that these schools are required, among other things, to substitute the old apprentice system, now out of vogue among us, but which, when in use, did very much toward giving us skilled workmen in the several branches of trade. The apprenticeship system is utterly broken down in this country, and it is doubtful if it can again be restored. Boys enter establishments as learners, and stay just as short a time as possible,—breaking away from their inferior position to assume one of semi-independence, at better rates of remuneration. Thus they grow to manhood, with a crude and exceedingly indifferent training, and pass through life, poor workmen, and a source of trouble to themselves and others. One purpose of Technical Schools, when they are established, should be to remedy this by uniting the practical with the theoretical. The merely theoretical is not enough, although valuable as a basis for the practical.

We fully sympathize with the view that instruction in all those departments which serve to give a correct and comprehensive understanding of the theory which underlies the practical arts, should precede training in the practical application of the arts; or, what would be better, should accompany the practical training. But we insist that this cannot be done at all efficiently in the College or University, and that while High Schools can do no more than the colleges, even these do not come up to the standard that should be aimed at. Colleges and Universities have standards of examinations which are not only high, but which must be rigidly maintained, if their reputation is held up to the right standard. Where the curriculum is divided into the classical and scientific, it still is so far above what is desired, as to be practically useless so far as the interest under consideration is concerned. Those who need the advantages of a school for the industrial arts are, mainly, of the poorer classes, who have neither the time nor means to prepare to enter college, even in its scientific department, and go through the course and learn their trades. Those who can do this are not, as a rule, contemplated in this proposition. Hence it would be an idle waste of money to expend it on colleges.

If we may take our Pittsburgh High School as an example, we have this state of facts: It is divided into three departments, —academical, commercial and normal,—and the physical sciences are included in the curriculum, for the general benefit of all the students. Drawing has also been introduced, and apparatus to the value of about $4,000 provided, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Jillson, whereby the lessons in the physical sciences are illustrated. We incline to the belief that our High School is in advance of all others in the State, in the attention it gives to such subjects, and that it is doing about all it can do without additional room. We are open to correction, if we do not state this point with absolute correctness. All that has been, and is being done, does not depend on any State system, or State aid whatever. And what our High School accomplishes, others can reach, and in the same way Of course, it is an open question whether our High Schools should be made to include all that is involved in Technical Education. We think that could a congruous arrangement be made by which a State institution could be tacked on to our city High Schools, it would not work well. It would involve a mixture of plans, and frequently, a conflict of interests. A High School is one thing,—a school for affording advanced instruction to those who graduate from our schools,—and an industrial school is another, and entirely different thing,—an institution to teach specifically the theory and practice of the industrial arts. The one is general, and the other specific; one is local, and the other a State affair. Harmony of management would be difficult to secure, were both blended. Therefore, we put the High School aside from this arrangement. It has its mission, and it is a noble one,—let it fulfil it.

We deem it the proper policy for the State to establish entirely new institutions, to have but few of them, and these well appointed. A State with such extensive metalliferous deposits as has ours, and where such varied and largely conducted manufactories abound, should have exceptionally complete technical schools. Nor should its mission be confined merely to the theoretical and practical training of the youth, with the view of their becoming artisans merely,—it might be made to promote original investigation. Such institutions should be established,—say one this year, at some point,—we urge Pittsburgh,—and next year, somewhere else. Three such institutions ought to be enough for the State. More than this, the appropriation might be made conditional on the raising of an equivalent sum by private subscription. Still further, we believe that if these technical, or industrial schools are made part of our public school system, the money could be constitutionally taken from the million dollars appropriated by the Legislature. We believe Mr. Wickersham will do a popular thing to remember Pittsburgh in this way.

FLORIDA ROUTES.

We publish elsewhere in this issue, a somewhat extended article, embracing a description of the several routes of travel, over which the Pennsylvania Railroad sells through tickets. They afford the opportunity for a varied and delightful Winter excursion, to a region in which were once sought the waters of immortality. The full attractions of Florida seem to have been but recently brought to the attention of the American public in a manner to enlist interest and travel. Yet there is something of more than usual interest in the narratives,—descriptive, social and sanitary,—that appear, from time to time, in the great magazines of the country, of this Florida coast. It is a point, within easy reach, where our rugged northern Winters give place to balmy air, and health inspiring atmosphere. Many ailments are there cured by the properties of air alone, there being something so wonderfully potent in the Florida climate, that it restores wasted frames, and gives soundness to weak lungs. Many consumptives have there found health, when all other hopes had fled. The variety of scenery, the novelty of surroundings, and the Arcadian simplicity of the people,—away from the traveled points, serve to make it very attractive to the tourist, whether the motive be health or pleasure.

The climate is said to be a specific for pulmonary complaints, but we have the belief that it will be found equally salutary for all other ailments, the cure of which depends upon general changes being wrought in the physical system. The salt atmosphere, and the presence of an invigorating quality, called—jocularly or seriously—ozone, makes of certain parts of Florida a region of great salubrity and health-giving vigor. It often happens that the inhalation of an atmosphere peculiarly grateful to the lungs serves, through them, to extend a purifying influence through the entire system. Thus cures are gradually wrought, even when other diseases than those of the lungs are involved. We do not know to what extent the Florida climate has been tested in this particular, but the general report is that it is wonderfully beneficial to all comers.

The routes of travel opened up, and the agreeable character of the climate make it particularly attractive, in the Winter season, to tourists. The cold, variable climate of the North can be avoided, and a region reached, at small expense, and with little exposure, where Spring-like temperature prevails. More than this, it is one of the most interesting of all the States from the age of its principal city, and the historical associations that cluster around it. Its history reaches back to the compeers of Columbus, and is peaceful or sanguinary as Spaniard or Huguenot gained ascendancy. It has rivers that abound in shell fish, and that are pleasant for boating, and an almost tropical luxuriance of foliage and verdure can be found in its groves and fields. It is the land of the orange and lemon, and with its soft air, provides amply for the palate of the epicurean, and the enjoyment of those whose tastes incline them to natural scenery. The Pennsylvania Railroad, under its present vigorous management, has rendered a service to the people, in opening up so many routes to this delightful region. These embrace the many cities and towns of the South, and include a choice of routes either for going or returning. We commend those who have the leisure for travel, or whose condition of health is such as to lead them to prefer the recuperating power of a generous climate, to read what appears elsewhere, and try a visit for health or pleasure.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

Address of Mr. Rawson Before the American Geographical Society, New York.

The systematic survey of that part of Palestine lying west of the Jordan River has been carried on for nearly eight years by scientific men in the employ of the English Society and by others in the employ of the American Society, and of that part lying east of that river and the Dead Sea, for one year. The work is not yet completed. There are many who feel an interest in its progress, and who look forward to the desired end with lively expectations of valuable results. Of recent explorations that English Palestine Exploration Fund has taken the lead in extent and importance. The grand results of that work so far can be summed up in a few words. The survey for an accurate map of nearly three-quarters of the country west of the Jordan has been made and many sites have been identified and some errors corrected, while expectations of the discovery of antiquities have been almost entirely disappointed. The work will be carried on for three or four years longer until the map is completed on this side of the Jordan. The exploration and map on the east of the Jordan was left to be made by the American branch of the society, known here as the Palestine Exploration Society. This society has had a corps of engineers and archeologists in the field a year, working in the district around Heshbon, the results of which are a preliminary map by Lt. Steever of a part of Moab, from Wady Zerka Malin to Heshbon, and some identifications by Prof. Paine, the most interesting of which is that of Mount Pisgah. Besides this, Prof. Paine has nearly ready a report on the botany of Moab, in which it is expected, from an examination of the specimens of plants and flowers brought home by him, that he will bring to our notice several varieties of flowering plants heretofore unknown. The materials for exhibiting its geological features have been gathered on different tours in Palestine by the speaker, and are now in New York. The work before the Society will occupy it for two years longer, when the survey for the map east of the Jordan will be completed. The Archeology of Palestine will require a company of ten skilled men twenty years. We have as yet not touched the surface.

There are some points that can never be settled beyond a mere conjecture, such as the site of the Holy Sepulchre, Calvary, the grave of Moses, of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. And these are essential for nothing save curiosity. Their position settles no question one way or the other. One thing seems likely to be determined by a better acquaintance with the geology of Palestine, and that is, that the valley of the Jordon and the Dead Sea has not been depressed since the historic period, and it certainly was not in Abraham's time. A more important point is settled, that there is now no doubt that the writers of the books of the Bible were acquainted minutely with the country in which they lived and wrote. This region contains about 15,000 square miles, and as a country to be surveyed is singularly small when we consider its importance. To Christians its interesting points are beyond those of all other lands, because it is in the land in which the most thrilling and sacred records of the Gospel are centered. Every detail of its history, geography, and archæology must and will be made familiar to every believer in Christianity.

The expense of this work, so far, has been very great, and from the nature of the country and its climate, and the character of its people, the actual cost of the surveys must be far greater in proportion than similar work in other countries. The United States survey, under Prof. Hayden, this last year, covered a larger territory than Palestine, and thoroughly so, and for less money than the English party has cost in any one year in its survey of a district less than one-fourth the size of that done by Prof. Hayden's. A similar practical business capacity applied to the survey east of the Jordan River in Palestine will do the work in a reasonably short time, do it well, and at a moderate cost. The American survey has cost about $25,000, and will require from $50,000 to $75,000 more for two years' work, which is the estimated time for its completion. If time permitted, it would be a pleasant task to show why there is no other country that offers equal attractions to one who loves to investigate the past as this Palestine. There is a wonderful fixity of local tradition everywhere in the land. The people come and go, even nationalities change, but the traditions remain and are repeated by father to son and neighbor to neighbor, world without end. Some of these, by frequent repetition and change from one language to another, have been reduced to childish stories or popular legends. These, when carefully examined, throw light on the Bible narratives.

A Bedawin tradition of Abraham may be cited as an illustration. Sarah burned with a fierce fire of jealousy against Hagar, because the young wife had been honored of God and blessed with a son, and she vowed she could only be satisfied by washing her hands in the slave's blood. This she had a right to do if she chose, and Abraham bored Hagar's ears and nose and put rings in them, giving the drops of blood to Sarah, so that she could fulfill her oath without taking a life, for he was more afraid of the blood revenge than of Sarah's anger, and Hagar, being the daughter of a Pharaoh of Egypt, would have had many relatives and friends to avenge her blood on Sarah. This is the origin of the rings in the ears and in the nose of the women of the Bedawin. The Jewesses wear no rings in their noses. When the Moabite pottery, with its inscriptions in perhaps the most ancient Hebrew dialect, shall be thoroughly known and interpreted we shall probably have many illustrations of obscure passages in the Old Testament, as several points have already been cleared up, although the readings are as yet somewhat uncertain. The Hamath inscriptions, now utterly indecipherable, must eventually be read, for who knows what priceless story may be treasured up in those strange characters? And so, walking over the country and noting its topography, observing from hill-top to hill-top to fix its geographical locations, searching its rocks for its geology, its fields for its botany, its ruins for its archæology, and the pockets of the friends at home for funds, the exploration of Palestine will go forward to the end. We may be glad and rejoice with those who have helped the good work when it is done.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Court Room Scenes and Incidents.

The Court-room in Brooklyn where the great scandal is being fully ventilated presents the same crowded appearance every day. Very few who enter in the morning leave the room before the hour of adjournment arrives. Many of the spectators come provided with lunches, notably those who occupy seats in the gallery. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, ham sandwiches and mince pies are in great demand, and when the supply of these articles of indigestion fails, the hungry spectator is obliged to satisfy his appetite with a measure of roasted peanuts. After the principal characters in the great suit, the ancient vender of pies, who haunts the Court house, ranks next in importance. He, too, appreciates his power, and bestows his favors accordingly. And his demeanor has grown cold, and haughty, and stately. This high-strung pieman has become a part of the trial now, and he brooks no familiarity. He administered yesterday to a prominent member of Plymouth Church a crushing rebuke. "These mince pies are very bad," remarked the church member in question. "Werry bad, sir," replied the pieman; "but they're not half as bad as the langwidge as you've been a listunin' to all day." This pieman on the first day of the trial was the meekest man in the court room. There were ten ladies in Court yesterday. Mrs. Beecher, as usual, sat beside her husband, and on her left was the wife of Colonel Beecher. Mrs. Tilton occupied her old seat by Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Field, and Mrs. Ovington. In the rear of the court room were two elegantly attired ladies, who attracted considerable attention, owing to the fact that their names could not be ascertained by the other spectators. In the gallery were two young and rather pretty faces, the other an elderly person, fashionably dressed. They did not seem in the least embarrassed. On each side and behind them were red shirted men who expectorated tobacco juice, and during the recess crunched peanuts and commented on the trial in coarse language. The ladies were evidently animated by feelings of curiosity quite as strong as those of their neighbors, and so they sat in their seats without leaving them once from 11 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Their powers of endurance must have been sadly taxed, for the air in the gallery was freighted with impurity, and besides, the ladies partook of no refreshments, despite the reproachful glances of the ancient pieman.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Blessed Sudden Death.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: "Thursday there sat at a desk in the Treasury a hard-working woman, the daughter of an ex-member of Congress. She worked steadily until the last package of money was finished, and left the building for the New Year's holiday. She was ill with a cough and sore throat, but would not give up. Thursday night in a paroxysm of coughing she died. She was alone in the world, and died at a boarding-house. On Saturday when the band again met for work, and noticed the vacant seat, the general expression was, 'Oh, how fortunate to die suddenly! Who would have nursed or cared for her, had she lingered long? What suffering she is spared!'"

TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

Loss of the Ship Euxine—Sufferings of the Survivors—One of Their Number Killed and Eaten.

The British ship Euxine, bound from North Shields for Aden, was destroyed by fire in the South Atlantic in August last. The crew took to the boats, which soon separated from each other. The occupants of one boat lost all their provisions and water, and after enduring the pangs of hunger for some time, drew lots to decide which of them should be killed to preserve the lives of his companions. The lot fell upon an Italian sailor, who was killed and cut up. Only a few hours afterward the others were picked up by a Dutch ship Java packet. The Batavia *Handelsblad*, of December 5, says: "For several days they had eaten nothing, and had endeavored to quench thirst by sea water, so that one of them, wholly exhausted, strove to stab himself in despair. He was, however, restrained by the others, who proposed that, considering the circumstances, it should be decided by lot which of the six should be the first victim to save his comrades for a while from death by hunger. In conformity with this plan six pieces of wood of varying length were cut; the mate held them in his hand, and each of the men drew out one; he who drew the longest was to fall. Francis Shufus, an Italian, was the unfortunate whom the lot assigned for it. Meekly and without a murmer he submitted, and so he gave up the ghost under the knife of his hungry fellows. Some hours afterward, and when they had just commenced their horrid meal, a sail was sighted on the horizon, whither course was immediately shaped. On the evening of the same day, Aug. 31, the five rescued persons, completely exhausted, reached the deck of the Java packet. Captain Trappen and his subordinates immediately did all they could, by careful treatment, to make the five unfortunates forget as much as possible the misery suffered. Yesterday they were brought here, naturally destitute of everything, and are living in a sailors' lodging house near the wharf. Their names are James Archer, second mate; August Muller, Victor Sandstom, Manus Schutt, and Alexander Vermuelin, sailors. Their remaining comrades in the two other boats have, according to a Lloyd's telegram, arrived safe at St. Helena, without accident."

THE CENTENNIAL.

Caution to the Newspaper Publishers of the United States.

The Centennial Board of Finance has issued a letter, of which the following is a copy, for general information:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES
CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE,
904 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1875.

To the Newspaper Publishers of the United States:

The attention of the Centennial Board of Finance has been called to certain advertisements published in newspapers in the Western and Southern States, under the head of "United States Centennial Exhibition of 1876," stating that local agents and subscription solicitors are wanted in every county and town for one year at $15 a week and 30 per cent. commission, and requesting remittances of 15 cents for a prospectus of a so-called Centennial Subscription Bureau, 521 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Bills for insertion of these advertisements having been forwarded to the Board of Finance it is deemed necessary, for the information and protection of newspaper publishers, to advise them that said so-called Centennial Subscription Bureau is in no way connected with the United States Centennial Exhibition, and that neither the United States Centennial Commission, nor the Centennial Board of Finance is in any way responsible for the bills or other obligations of the so-called Centennial Subscription Bureau. A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General of the United States Centennial Commission.

JOHN WELSH,
President of Centennial Board of Finance.

The Last Illness and Death of Tom Marshall.

[From a Sketch of His Life and Character in the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

At last exhausted nature gave way and he was stricken with his last illness. A friend informed him that he must soon die, and asked him some question looking to a preparation for another world. He promptly stopped him, and said: "No sir; no sir; I do not wish to pray. I had no hand in coming into this world; I have failed in all I have ever seriously attempted or desired whilst in it. I shall make no arrangements for my departure, nor, for another existence. If God has managed the matter so far, I shall permit Him to continue it as best pleases Him." He dismissed the subject, and referred to it no more. After remaining silent for some time, as if musing, he said: "Well, well, this is the end. Tom Marshall is dying, dying, not having a suit of clothes in which to be buried; dying upon a borrowed bed, covered with a borrowed sheet, in a house built by charity. Well, well, it is meet and proper." After an hour or more, he looked through the open window, and calling the attention of those around him to a solitary tree, standing in the middle of a large open pasture, said: "When I am dead, bury me beneath that tree in the middle of the field; I have been crowded all my life, and I do not wish to be crowded in death." He said no more, but after a time quietly ceased to breathe. He was placed beneath the tree, but no stone nor mark tells the passing traveler who rests below.

Jealousy and Fearful Revenge.

A singular story of jealousy and revenge comes from Sicily. A beautiful young girl named Florina, who was the belle of a traveling circus, in which she figured as the lion tamer, had been for some time receiving the attentions of an athlete belonging to the same troupe. By some means she ascertained that he was not faithful to her, but had another lady love. No signs, however, of her painful discovery were allowed to escape. She still smiled sweetly upon him. In her own bosom she planned the terrible revenge. One evening when the performance had been unusually brilliant—after Florina had whipped the lions and forced them to her feet—she called her recreant lover aside and said to him: "Do you still love me?" "Always," he answered. "Do you know that I should die if you should devote yourself to another woman?" "What an idea," responded the young man. "But I should first kill you," said Florina. "And how would you do that?" "Thus!" cried the girl, at the same instant pushing him violently into the cage of the lions. They attacked the unfortunate man at once and tore him to pieces, while Florina urged them on with blows of her whip.

The Pig—A Boy's Composition.

The pig was thus written up by a Georgia boy, whose composition was published in his local paper, the Griffin *News*, and was as follows: "The pig is about as big as a sheep, only a pig's wool isn't good for making stockings of. Why is a pig like a tree? Because he roots; that is a conundrum. A pig washes himself in the mud. A pig has four legs, one under each corner of his body. They pickle pig's feet, but not until after the pig is done using 'em. A pig squeals awful when it rains, also when you pull its tail. A pig has got a first-rate voice for squealing, and he grunts when he feels good. You can't make a whistle of a pig's tail, 'cos its crooked. Why is a pig like Tommy Grant? 'Cos he's got his nose in everybody's business. This is another conundrum, which is all I know about the pig."

Choice Recipes.

Superior Mince Meat.—A Boston lady sends for publication the following recipe for making mince meat, which is now in season. She informs us that she has tried various modes, but finds the following to be the best: Take seven pounds of currents, well picked over and cleaned; of finely-chopped beef suet, the lean of a sirloin of beef minced raw, and finely-chopped apples (the golden pippin or Smith's cider preferred), each three and a half pounds; citron, lemon peel, and orange peel cut small, each half a pound; fine moist sugar, two pounds; mixed spice, an ounce; mix well and put in a deep pan. Mix a bottle of brandy and white wine, the juice of the lemons and oranges that have been grated together in a basin; pour half over and press down tight with the hand; then add the other half and cover closely. This will keep a whole year or longer, and is frequently made one season to keep over for the next.

Breakfast Cake.—In absence of potatoes; or, to be eaten with butter while warm. Equal parts sifted corn meal and flour; stir or sift in carefully while dry one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Dissolve in milk (sufficient to mix, and form a batter that will pour easily into baking tins), one level teaspoonful each of carbonate of soda and salt, sweeten to taste. Lastly, add one or two (according to supply) well beaten eggs to one cake, and bake in a quick oven to a nice brown. Do not scald and spoil your meal.

Soft Gingerbread.—One quart of molasses, ½ pound of butter, 8 eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of ginger, 1 cup of cream, grated peel of 1 lemon, 1 teaspoonful of pearl ash (or soda), flour to make as thick as pound-cake. Beat the whites and yolks of the eggs separately. Dissolve the soda in a little cold water. Beat the butter until it is creamy. Add the eggs, cream, molasses, ginger, lemon rind, and soda. Mix well, and add the flour.

Good Johnny Cake.—Beat up one egg with one-third of a cup of sugar, add one tablespoonful of melted butter, and one pint of sweet milk, two and a half cups of meal, half cup of flour, teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar and half teaspoonful of soda.

A Dish for Breakfast.—Take a sheep's brains and scald so as to set them; when cold, divide each lobe like a kidney, egg and bread-crumb, and fry a nice, light brown, with little rows of bacon as an accompaniment.

Cocoanut Pie.—One pound grated cocoanut; 1 do. sugar; 13 ounces of butter; 4 eggs, the milk of the cocoanut; 1 cup of cream; 1 wine glass of brandy; flavor with extract lemon.

PERSONAL.

HAS the search for little Charlie Ross been abandoned?

SENATOR SPRAGUE lodges at "Edgewood," the late residence of Chief Justice Chase, north of Washington City.

PIO NONO is going to guard St. Peter's with statues of the twelve Apostles, and finish the group with a bust of himself.

THE wedding of Miss Spoon, a Wisconsin belle, created quite a stir. She will probably carry sweetness to her husband's lips.

MR. HENRY D. COOKE's furniture and paintings will be sold at auction for the benefit of his creditors, at Washington, to-day.

BISHOP GILMORE, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Cleveland, Ohio, has gone to Florida for the winter for the benefit of his health.

A MR. HOWARD, who is said to have been with Livingstone for years in Africa, has just purchased an extensive salt works in Virginia.

MR. FIELD has procured, in addition to his $15,000, a divorce from his wife, and the custody of his child. Mrs. Field may not marry again, and refuses the $15,000.

SIR WILLIAM GULL, M. D., reports that the Canon Kingsley is severely prostrated by inflammation of the lungs. The acuter symptoms are diminishing, and there is fair hope that the patient may rally.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN will present a petition to Congress asking for $100,000 indemnity for the suppression of their paper, their imprisonment, and persecution for publishing the first of the Beecher scandal.

QUEEN VICTORIA has hit the nail on the head at last. She says: "Oh! if our people would only dress like peasants, and not go about in flimsy, faded silk bonnets and shawls!" Oh! if they only would; but then they won't.

MR. CALLAN, one of the oldest inhabitants of Washington, drank wine with the first Adams on New Year's Day, and an older inhabitant, David Hebron by name, has shaken hands with every President from Washington down.

THE death is announced of Major Richard G. Murphy of Shakopee, Minn., one of the oldest and best known citizens of the State. His first public office was that of Indian Agent for the Sioux, to which he was appointed by President Pierce. He was also the first President of the State Senate.

THE Rev. E. Reed, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, has prepared a chart, in the form of a genealogical or historical tree, representing the growth of the Universal Christian Church, from the time of its foundation. The tree has nineteen branches, each representing a century.

MRS. RHODA CLARK, of Auburn, Mass., celebrated her hundredth birthday on Jan. 15. She sat in her arm chair under an arch of smilax, with 100 worked in evergreens. She has had five children, twenty grandchildren, thirty-five great grandchildren, and three great-great grandchildren, making in all forty-eight living descendants.

AT Manchester in England, they want the heirs of Tom Adams, otherwise George Worley, a native of that city, to distribute a fortune of $18,000 left by Tom, recently defunct at Mazatlan, where he was too much shot at by the Spanish to survive. Tom or George was one of those honest, persistent men of Manchester, who subdue the world and get money, one way or another. He mentioned to the officials on his deathbed that he had at different times found himself compelled to kill no less than fourteen persons at Liverpool, Oswego, Toledo, Chicago, Toronto, Niagara, Louisville, Memphis and other places.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A THEATRICAL advertisement in New York will draw 2,000 people—wanting situations.

AN Ohio Court has decided that it is libellous to dun your creditors by means of postal card messages.

A CITIZEN of Baltimore was recently fined $5 for a breach of the city ordinance against working on Sunday.

SALMON eggs do not seem to thrive in New Zealand. Out of 120,000 sent to that country two years ago, only 135 salmon are now alive.

A THRIFTY rat has been found in a tea store at Salem. He weighed twelve ounces, and had secreted eighty-seven pounds of nuts for the winter.

THE Sheriff of Northumberland county has offered a reward of $100 for the capture of Thomas Flynn, who recently escaped from Sunbury jail.

ACCORDING to a careful estimate, Philadelphia furnished employment to not less than sixty thousand women, exclusive of those engaged in domestic service.

THE date of running the first train through the Hoosac Tunnel has been "definitely fixed" for January 30. Eleven thousand feet of track yet remain to be laid.

ONLY 1,923 miles of new railway have been opened in this country during the past year. This is less than half the mileage of 1873, and but little more than a quarter of the mileage of 1872.

IT looks bad to see a dog preceding his master down the street, and calmly turn down the stairs to the first saloon he approaches. It shows there is something wrong, something lacking, a deplorable tendency—on the part of the dog.

AFTER the body of Heidenblat, who was executed in Philadelphia, Wednesday, had been cut down, it was handed over to a party of physicians, who immediately proceeded with it to the Jefferson Medical College, where galvanic experiments were instituted.

AT Trevoux, in France, a farmer's boy killed two young owls in a nest near the house, and the old owl watched around for several nights, till on the fifth night an old male owl struck the same boy in the face, and put one of his talons in the boy's left eye.

IN excavations made for the Lyons Railroad, near Fourvieres, France, they have come upon important Roman ruins. An entire Gallo-Roman city was swallowed up in that neighborhood by an earthquake in the year 800. It is thought these ruins may be some part of that city.

THE Superintendent of Education in South Carolina informs us, in his annual report, just published, that 45,774 white and 58,964 colored children attend school in the State. This shows that not quite one-half of the school population has yet been provided with facilities of free education.

THE *Japan News* gives currency to a statement on good authority that Japanese criminals prefer being strangled to being decapitated, and that, too, on religious grounds; the idea apparently being that so long as the body is intact its resurrection will be possible, but that when the head is once separated from the body it may never be reunited.

IT appears that cremation has been practiced among certain Indian tribes in times past. Dr. Loconte reports a case in December, 1850, which occurred near Fort Yama, at the junction of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. The dead body was laid in a ditch, dug in the desert, fire was applied, which soon communicated itself to the body; an old man with a long pointed stick removed the eyes, impaling and holding them in the direction of the sun. The fragments were put in a terra cotta vase and handed to the family.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Republicans of Kentucky have changed their time for holding their State Convention from February 17 to May 13. They will meet at Louisville.

THE Washington *Republican* has published extracts from hundreds of papers showing that the Republican press of the country is in line with the President's message.

THE Democratic calls for indignation meetings have stirred up protests in nearly every place where those calls were circulated, from the fact that names have been put on the list without authority.

THE names of United States Senators from New York since the Democrats were last in power are: William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish, Preston King, Ira Harris, Edwin D. Morgan, Roscoe Conkling, and Reuben E. Fenton.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INS. CO.,
Hays' Block, 72 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 34.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (10 per cent.) payable on and after the 11th inst.
ja18:6t HILLIS McKOWN, Sec'y.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 12, 1875.

☞ DIVIDEND — THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.
ja12 J. D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, January 20.

EXTRAORDINARY GOOD BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE HOUSE!

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Suits, Jackets, Shawls, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.

We will offer unprecedented bargains in the above goods to secure their rapid sale, including some of the finest and choicest goods to be found in this market.

At 12½c, Very desirable Dark Dress Goods.
At 15c, Choice Styles Dark Dress Goods.
At 18¾c and 25c, Very Choice Dress Goods.
Remarkable Bargains in Black Alpacas.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres, very low.
French Merinos and Cashmeres, all colors.
Tycoon Repps less than market prices.
Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.
Fine Dress Goods, decided bargains.
Black Dress Silks, exceedingly low.

At $3, Navy Blue Felt Suits for Ladies.
At $1, Heavy All-Wool Shawls—full size.
At 25c, All-Wool Shoulder Shawls.
Ladies, best Suits at very low prices.
Bargains in Jackets, Sacques, &c., including some very fine and choice Shawls of all kinds at low prices.

Ladies' & Children's Furs
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
BARGAINS IN
A Lot of Short Lengths and Remnants of Dress Goods.

Housekeeping Dry Goods,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.

Housekeepers and others will find extraordinary good bargains in all the goods above named—space here will admit of the mention of but few. Everything down to bottom prices.

At 5c yard and upwards, best quality of Calicos, according to styles.
At 10c, a remarkable good bargain in yard wide Undressed Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Best Yard Wide Bleached Muslin offered at that price.
Sheeting, Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins very low.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings, lowest prices.
Bargains in Table Linen, all qualities.
Bargains in Best Country Blankets, all kinds.
Bargains in Gray Blankets.
Bargains in Carriage and Horse Blankets.

Extra Good Bargains in Cassimeres.
Jean, Tweeds, &c., at very low prices.
At 62½c, Black Waterproof Cloth, full double width.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors, lowest prices.

At 10c and 12½c Good Shirting Flannel.
At 15c, Blue Twilled Flannel.
At 25c, Good Barred Country Flannel.
Bargains in Flannels, all qualities.
FINEST FLANNELS AT VERY LOW PRICE.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS'
FURNISHING GOODS!
SPECIAL BARGAINS OFFERED.

At 12½c, Men's Merino Socks, full size.
At 5c, Men's Cotton Socks.
At 10c, Men's Heavy Cotton Socks.
At 37½c each, Men's Ribbed Merino Shirts and Drawers, usual price 60c.
At 50c, Extra Good Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c.
Best Red Shirts and Drawers at one-third under value.
Best Merino Shirts and Drawers at very low prices.
At 50c, Men's Barred Flannel Shirts.
At $7½c, Men's Barred Cloth Shirts, worth $2.
At $1, Men's Knit Woolen Jackets.
Bargains in Men's Winter Gloves.

Gentlemen's Best Fitting
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS
At very much less than usual Prices.

Men's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, &c.
Silk Bows, Scarfs, Ties, &c.
Merino and Cotton Socks, all kinds.

Special Bargains
IN
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS,
ALL QUALITIES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
STOCKINGS, GLOVES,
Underwear, &c.
MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.
IN THIS DEPARTMENT

Customers will find many very attractive bargains and full and complete assortment to select from.

At 10c, Ladies' Merino Stockings.
At 12½c, Ladies' Good Merino Stockings.
At 12½c, Ladies' Colored Ribbed Merino Stockings, full size, decided bargains.
At 6¼c upwards, Bargains in Children's Merino Stockings, all sizes.
Ladies' and Children's Best Stockings at very low prices—full assortment.
At 75c, Children's Velvet Leggings, worth $2.
At 75c, Children's Cloth Leggins.
At 75c, Children's Knit Leggings, worth $2.
At 62½c, Children's Braided Sacques, worth $1.25.
At $1, Ladies' Braided House Sacques, worth $2.
At 20c, Ladies' full size Corsets.
Bargains in Winter Gloves of all kinds.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Underwear.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear at very low prices.
Bargains in Felt and Cloth Skirts.
Ladies' and Children's Knit Goods, all kinds.
Infants' Knit Hoods, Sacques, etc.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers, Plumes, Birds, &c.
Ribbons, all widths and colors.
Embroideries and Trimmings.
Ladies' Neck Wear.

WILLAM SEMPLE, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

January 12th.
PREVIOUS TO OUR
Annual Inventory of Stock
WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
LINES OF GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES!

Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Cashmere and Wool Hosiery.
Merino Vests and Drawers.
Scarlet and White All Wool Vests and Drawers.
Velveteen and Cloth Leggings.
Felt and Quilted Skirts.
Woolen Scarfs and Mufflers.
Hand Knit Breakfast Shawls.
Ladies' and Misses' Flannel and Felt House Sacques.
A small lot of Misses' Navy Blue Cloth Sailor Suits.
Ladies' Cloth Sacques and Misses' Jackets at less than cost.
A few Velvet Cloaks to be closed at less than half the regular price.
Embroidered Cashmere Polonaise (made up) to be sold very cheap.
Black Dress Silks, best makes and quality, guaranteed at lowest figures.
Black and White Striped Silks.
Gros Grain Sash and Trimming Ribbons, in Seal Browns, Navy Blue and other desirable shades.
Silk Handerchiefs, a choice assortment.
Men's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Cloth and Calf Gauntlets.
Ladies' Fleece Lined Silk Gloves.
Boys' Mittens.
Alaska and Leather Gauntlets.
Men's Fine Castor Gloves at $1.25 per pair.
Men's Plush Lined Calf Gloves, with and without Fur top.
Men's Cloth and Fleece Lined Silk Gloves.
Heavy Buck and Alaska Gloves and Gauntlets for Workingmen.
Black Calf Lamb Lined Gauntlets for Drivers.
Seal and Dyed Otter Fur Gauntlets.
An extra bargain is offered in the line of KID GLOVES.
A lot of Alexander, Trefouse and Harris's KIDS, in bright shades and slightly soiled at 75 CENTS PER PAIR.
A few Nos. in Fine Dress Shirts at specially low prices to close out.
Also an extra bargain in Fancy Skirts.
Just opened another lot of over 1,100 Pieces Hamburg Embroideries, which are being offered at less than real value.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

TUESDAY,
JANUARY 12, 1875.
B. AND B.
128
Federal Street.
NEW BARGAINS.

One Case Double Width Wool Poplin Plaids at 35c, that are good value at 50 cents, and actually cheaper to the consumer than Flannel.
All Wool Empress Cloths at 45 cents, choice shades.

ONE CASE EACH.

Black Alpacas at	25c
Black Alpacas at	31c
Black Alpacas at	37½c
Black Alpacas at	50c
Black Alpacas at	60c

That challenge competition.

40 inch Black Cashmere 37½c.
46 inch Black Cashmere $1.00.
27 inch Black Drap De Ete $1.00, really worth $1.25.
New Silk Warp Cashmeres from $1.50 to $2.50.
27 inch Seal Brown Cashmeres at 50c, absolutely worth 75c.
Bleached Muslins.
4-4 Soft Finish Muslin at 10½c by the piece, only that will compare with any of the 12½c cottons now being sold.
Special inducements to purchasers of Lonsdale and Wamsutta Muslins by the piece.
New Hamburg Edgings from 6¼c up to the finest qualities.

Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

P. S.—Having made a large contract for SHIRT FRONTS, we will offer extra value, and to those purchasing by the dozen, a special discount.

Transit of Venus
INTEREST SOME PEOPLE, BUT
CARLISLE'S NEW SYSTEM,
RETAILING FOR CASH AT
Wholesale Prices,

Is of more practical interest to you just now. Big Bargains in Bows and Ties, sent by the manufacturer to close.
Look—11, 16, 19 and 24 Cents—Look.
An Elegant Paper Collar, 11c.
Men's Linen Finish Handkerchiefs, 11c.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear—having bought the entire lot from a city jobber, at 50 cents on the dollar, I can offer special bargains.
In order to keep the Mills running and furnish employment to hundreds of hands during the winter, we will sell Hamburg Embroideries at less than wholesale prices. Narrow Plait All Linen Shirt Fronts, 11 and 22 cents.

Come and see the bargains at
CARLISLE'S,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

WINTER GOODS!!

California Blankets,
Eastern Blankets,
Country Blankets,
Shaker Flannels,
Twilled Flannels,
Barred Flannels,
Down Comforts,

Cotton Batting Comforts.

We have a full stock of
MUSLINS AND DOMESTIC GOODS
Which we are selling VERY LOW.

White, Orr & Co.,
35 Fifth Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
49 Sixth Street,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces,
WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves;
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES.
ALSO,
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND
Ventilators, &c., &c.

FURNACES, RANGES
Mantles,
GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS.
Best Styles,
Lowest Prices,
All Grades.

As we draw near STOCK TAKING, we offer many of our goods at great bargains.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

"It is certainly the best of American Magazines."—Express, Buffalo, N. Y.
"Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."—Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.
"There is not a dull page between its covers."—N. Y. Times.
"A model periodical."—Philadelphia Press.

Why not Subscribe for
THE GALAXY
For 1875.
IT IS THE
BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
No family can afford to do without it.
IT GIVES MORE GOOD AND ATTRACTIVE READING MATTER FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PERIODICAL OR BOOK PUBLISHED in the COUNTRY.
A New Serial by MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS,
LEAH, A WOMAN OF FASHION,
JUST BEGUN,
Also, a Story by Prof. H. H. BOYESEN,
A NORSEMAN'S PILGRIMAGE.
To continue several months.
In the next No. will be commenced
JUSTIN McCARTHY'S NEW SERIAL
DEAR LADY DISDAIN,
A Series of Articles by Prominent Southerners, on the
Confederate Side of the War,
Not Controversial, will soon be commenced.

Interesting Sketches and Stories,
In each No. by such writers as RICHARD GRANT WHITE, ALBERT RHODES, HENRY JAMES, Jr., JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE, ROSE TERRY, RICHARD KIMBALL, and all the staff of BRILLIANT WRITERS which the GALAXY has attracted to itself, and which have made a bright mark on our current literature. The SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY, each month, is worth the price of the Magazine.

Who would not give $4.00 to secure such a monthly visitant for the year 1875?
SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.
Send for our full Prospectus.
WE PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.
It can be had, with either "Harper's Weekly," or "Bazar," or "Appleton's Weekly" for $7.50.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
de31 NEW YORK.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
Tenders for Steam Coal.

Tenders are invited for the supply of STEAM COAL which the Company will require during the present year and up to the 1st of May, 1876, for the following quantities, to be delivered as under, viz.:

At TORONTO—20,000 TONS, to be delivered in the Company's yard during navigation.

At INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE, BLACK ROCK—64,000 TONS, by rail, to be delivered in monthly installments from 1st March, 1875, to May, 1876; and at DETROIT JUNCTION, by rail, 10,000 TONS, in monthly installments, from 1st March, 1875, to 1st May, 1876.

Parties tendering to designate the name or kind of coal they purpose to deliver.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Steam Coal," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received ON OR BEFORE THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
MONTREAL, January 13th, 1875. ja21:m10

Allen's Planet Jr. Silver Medal Hand Drills and Wheel Hoes. Three new styles. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier, and six times faster than the hand hoe. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Mfrs. 119 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Circulars free. A LIVE AGENT WANTED in every town.

DRESS GOODS!!

Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 76 Market Street.

STATEMNETS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1874.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$140,597 28	
National Bank Stock	3,125 00	
Real Estate	390 50	
Office Furniture	1,000 00	
Interest due and unpaid	327 00	
Interest Accrued	2,231 87	
Uncollected Premiums	5,267 38	
Agency and Personal Accounts	7,515 60	
Cash in Office and in Bank	15,616 41	
		$176,071 04

LIABILITIES.

Dividend unpaid	$ 827 50	
Due for Rent, Advertising, &c.	342 20	
Losses Adjusted and Unpaid	2,932 42	
Commission	486 48	
		4,588 60
Surplus		$171,482 44

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$ 77,186 36	
Interest and Discount	13,138 15	
Commissions	962 83	
		$91,287 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fire Losses paid ($3,100 insured in 1873)	$ 28,348 66	
Commissions	10,471 43	
Taxes	1,445 96	
Expense, Rent, Printing, Advertising, &c.	5,402 68	
Salaries	4,720 00	
Return Premiums	6,431 74	
Reinsurance	466 11	
		57,286 58
Dividends paid during 1874	$ 13,899 60	
Amount at Risk	$6,059,385 00	

THOS. D. KELLER,
ja13:18tTThS Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
Allegheny Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
For the year ending December 31, 1874.

Capital Stock		$ 100,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash	$ 6,068 32	
Bonds and Mortgages	64,560 00	
Bank and other Stocks	35,252 45	
Accrued Interest	1,677 45	
Premium Notes	5,962 23	
Premiums in course of collection	4,393 34	
Book Accounts	1,349 96	
Stock Notes	24,000 00	
Office Furniture	600 00	
		$ 143,863 75

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$36,429 31	
Interest	8,604 54	
		45,033 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses incurred previous to 1874	$ 7,287 23	
Losses incurred in 1874	15,976 88	
Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Commis'ns	4,747 55	
Salaries, Rent, Advertising, and all other expenses	7,431 33	
		35,443 00
Dividends Nos. 16 and 17, applied to Stock Notes		16,000 00
Outstanding Risks		$2,424,572 44
Losses unpaid and all other debts due by the Company, not exceeding		1,386 00

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 19, 1875. ja21:m25-TThS

STATEMENT OF THE
IRON CITY
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH,
From January 1 to December 31, 1874.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$64,931 62	
Balance of Capital	50,000 00	
Premiums in course of collection	4,194 36	
Cash in bank and office	2,204 98	
Bills receivable, with collateral	1,012 50	
Accrued interest	1,004 43	
Safe and furniture	667 00	
		$124,014 89

RECEIPTS AND BALANCE.

Premiums	$40,656 11	
Interest	6,716 88	
Balance January 1, 1874	22,640 58	
		$ 70,013 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid ($2,850 00 occurred in 1873)	$25,995 06	
Salaries, rent, advertising, and all other expenses	4,857 40	
Commissions and taxes	5,296 05	
Return premiums, rebate, and reinsurance	5,880 17	
Dividend	5,970 00	
		$ 45,998 68
Balance December 31, 1874		$ 24,014 89
Capital Stock		100,000 00
Assets		$124,014 89
Losses not yet due		1,799 21
Outstanding risks		$2,241,498 04

ja20:m17 DAVID CAMPBELL, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
CASH INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
From January 1 to December 31, 1874, inclusive.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Approved April 2, 1856.

1. Capital authorized and paid in		$100,000 00
2. ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$123,507 13	
Bills Receivable	21,701 67	
Cash in Bank	12,848 32	
Pittsburgh School Bonds	10,000 00	
Allegheny Wharf Bonds	3,000 00	
Bank Stock, Fourth Nat.	4,200 00	
Book Accounts	2,163 42	
		$177,420 54
3. RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.		
Premiums Received	$ 24,450 49	
Interest and Commissions	18,057 22	
Balance January 1, 1874	64,252 77	
		$106,769 49
4. DISBURSEMENTS.		
Dividends 13 and 14	$ 16,000 00	
Fire Losses	4,713 12	
State and Water Tax	807 60	
Salaries and Expenses	5,314 99	
Ret. Prems. and Com's	2,513 23	
		$ 29,348 94
Balance Above Capital		$ 77,420 54
Capital Paid In		100,000 00
		$177,420 54
5. Outstanding Risks December 31, 1874		$2,172,545 03
6. Debts. None.		

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON,
ja18:m5 Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of the
Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works
has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Arnold Hertz purchases the interest of Otto Wuth and David Hostetter, assumes the present indebtedness, and will make all collections in liquidation of the firm. (Signed) OTTO WUTH,
DAVID HOSTETTER,
ARNOLD HERTZ.
PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1875. ja21

BUTTER AND EGGS—A CHOICE LOT Just received by R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Vine street from Wylie avenue to Centre avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 6, 1875. ja6

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 16, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the grading, paving and curbing of Fairmount street, from Federal street to Sandusky street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1875, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
ja16:m2 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Forbes street, from Boyd street to Seneca street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1874. ja4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of the following streets are in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees:
Opening of Emmett street, from Wadsworth street to Soho street.
Opening of Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street.
Opening of Linden street, from Chestnut street to Boyd street.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, January 18, 1875. ja21

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of the following streets are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
Opening of Bates alley, from Willow to Locust alley.
Opening of Hall street from Cowan to Gray street.
Opening of Gray street from Southern to Prospect street.
Opening of Norton street from Cowan to Short street.
Opening of Dilworth street from Gray to Ennis street.
Opening of Short street from Southern to Norton street.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, 1874. de21

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

FOR AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT, nothing can be better than a PITTSBURGH ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR.

Combines five different articles of furniture in one. Makes an Easy Chair, a Child's Crib, a Lounge, a full length Bed, an Invalid or Lounge Chair, and folds completely up, occupying a space of two feet square by eight inches deep and weighs but sixty pounds. Don't fail to call and examine it before selecting your Holiday Presents. To see it is to appreciate its merits. ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR CO., No. 3 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. de19

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUTCY. In the matter of THEODORE E. TACK and AUGUSTUS H. TACK, Bankrupts. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Theodore E. Tack and Augustus H. Tack, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts, to prove their debts choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, in said district, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Samuel Harper, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
JOHN HALL,
ja21:m21 U. S. Marshal for said District.

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the Shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after others have failed. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. jy14-d

DR. WHITTIER,
NO. 296 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 1 P. M.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. DR. WHITTIER,
oc7:d&S 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Great Western Gun Works,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols Repaired.
☞ Send for a Price List.
☞ For sale cheap, a lot of second-hand Revolvers double Shot Guns.

FINANCIAL.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL ....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from nactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 22, 1875.

A more active demand was manifest yesterday at the banks, and a better show of business was apparent through the city. There is an undercurrent of belief that the puddlers' strike will soon end, and that business will resume at the mills. The exact basis of this impression cannot be very clearly stated, but it is believed that the puddlers are more yielding than they were, and that there is a better feeling growing up between the two parties. We fully believe that there will be a general condition of business favorable to the active resumption of manufactures in the Spring. What the prices will be, and what the rates paid for labor is another and different question. We very much hope that some basis can be speedily reached that will permit the active resumption of manufacturing activity.

—Dispatches sent out from Washington say that applications for new national bank currency to the amount of $1,000,000 have already been made to the Treasury, and that these applications come from the old banks in the Middle and Eastern States. With these applications granted, the practical effect will be to create, first, a demand for United States bonds to pledge as security for the notes issued, and, second, to cause a contraction of the legal tender circulation to the amount of 80 per cent. of the bank notes issued. We do not, however, apprehend any serious consequences in the money market by any present operations under the new Finance law.

—The Lake Shore injunction case came up Tuesday for argument before Judge Tappan, in Brooklyn, by adjournment from Monday. After argument the Court took the papers and reserved its decision. In this case Mr. Jacob Rubino, as a holder of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company's stock and bonds, wishes the company to be restrained from paying him the dividend upon his 200 shares of stock, on the ground that it has failed to comply with the sinking fund engagement of the trust deed of July, 1870, under which the Union Trust Company is trustee for the first consolidated mortgage of $25,000,000. Upon inquiry at the office of the Union Trust Company this afternoon, we learned that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company has, in fact, complied with the sinking fund engagements referred to, and has delivered to the Union Trust Company $1,000,000 for the sinking fund of the first consolidated mortgage—namely, $489,000 in bonds covered by that mortgage and $511,000 in cash.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked
Gold	112⅜	112½
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupons	118⅞	118⅞
5-20 1862	114⅝	114⅝
20—1864	116¾	116⅝
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865 new.	117⅝	118
" 1867	118¾	118⅞
" 1868—coupons	119	118⅞
10-40's	115½	115⅝
Currency 6's	118½	119¼
New 5 per cents.	112¾	112¼
10-40's—coupons	115¾	115¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	102
Erie	28	28¼
I. C	97	97½
C. C. & I. C.	8⅝	8¼
St. Paul	38¼	37⅞
Do. Pref		58¾
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾
Do Central	79	79¾
North Western Common	44½	44½
Do. Pref	59⅝	50
Rock Island	103⅝	103½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89⅝	
Pacific Mail	33¾	33⅝
Western Union Telegraph	73⅝	73½
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	28¾
Union Pacific	36½	36⅝
Toledo & Wabash	15	14⅞
Harlem	127	127⅞
Adams Express	109	100
American Express	64½	63½
U. S. Express	59	59¾
W.. Fargo & Co Express	81½	82
Fort Wayne	95	95
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24	22
Panama	110¾	
Iron Mountain		28

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Ask.
P. R. R.	55⅝	
" " scrip	106½	
Reading	56¼	
United Cos. of N. J.	130¼	130½
Oil Creek	15⅝	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	80	81

NEW YORK, January 21, 1875.

The Bank of New York in this city, the agent of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, is paying the drafts of the latter to-day as usual. Money 2½@3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. Sterling was rather weak at 486¼ for sixty days and 489½@489 3-4 for sight. The customs receipts were $482,000. Gold opened at 112⅜, advanced to 112⅝, and closed at 112½. The carrying rates were 1 to 3. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $79,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. The specie shipments were increased to $700,000. Government bonds were strong and higher. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were dull and barely steady during the greater portion of the day. Hannibal & St. Joseph Common broke down from 24¼ to 21½, reacting to 22 bid at the close. The other changes were unimportant, and the market closed dull and steady. The transactions aggregated 136,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 29,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwest Common, 5,000 Rock Island, 13,000 Erie, 5,000 St. Joseph Common, 22,000 Lake Shore, 22,000 Ohio, 7,000 Wabash, and 5,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118⅞@⅞; 5-20's of '62, 114⅝; do of '64, 117⅜; do of 65, 118⅜; do new, 118; do of '67, 117⅞; do of '68, 118⅞; 10-40s, 115⅝; new 5s, 114½; currency 6s, 118¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95; Tennessee, old, 71; do new, 71; Virginia, new, 34; do old 34; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 59½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73½; Quicksilver, 33½; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 60; Pacific Mail 33⅝; New York Central, 102; Erie, 28¼; do preferred, 50; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 126; Michigan Central, 79; Pittsburgh, 89⅝; Northwestern common, 44½; do preferred, 59; Rock Island, 103⅝; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 37⅞; do. preferred, 58⅞; Toledo & Wabash, 14⅞; do. preferred, 20; Fort Wayne, 95⅞; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 105; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 28⅞; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 110; Illinois Cetral, 96⅞; Union Pacific, 36⅝; Central Pacific, 93½; Union, 91⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107⅞.

LONDON, January 21—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¼; account 92⅜; 5-20's of 1865, 107⅞; do of '67, 107⅞; 10-40's 104⅞; new 5's 102¾; New York Central 93; Erie 26⅞; do preferred 41⅛.

FRANKFORT, January 21.—5-20's of 1862, 98⅞.

PARIS, January 21.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 15,126,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 61f 85c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1875.

The leading markets continue dull, and present but little that is really new or important to which reference has not previously been made; as has been the case for some time past, the demand for everything is confined almost exclusively to supplying immediate necessities. The policy of carrying just as little stock as possible, is being closely adhered to, and people generally are pursuing a very conservative course, so far as business is concerned; the determination is growing stronger, which may be attributed to the recent numerous failures and suspensions, to shut down entirely on slow or doubtful buyers, as goods of any kind are better stock, in the present condition of affairs, than the paper of the parties in question. Some of our merchants have lost heavily in the shape of bad debts recently, hence they have been impressed with the belief that greater care must be exercised in regard to credits, even if it should result in a diminished volume of business.

APPLES—There is an improved demand, and with continued light receipts and a reduced stock, the market is a shade better, we now quote at $1.50@2 ⅌ bbl for fair to good, and $2.25@2.50 for prime to choice. The demand is mainly for small lots.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c ⅌ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ⅌ ℔.

BEANS—Continue dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices have undergone no quotable change recently; we continue to quote, to the trade, at $1.75@1.85 per bushel for mediums, and $1.90@2 for navies; in a jobbing way 10@15c ⅌ bush additional.

BROOMS—There has been considerable activity recently, as buyers generally have been ordering pretty freely in expectation of an advance, in sympathy with corn, and it is probable that manufacturers will be obliged to advance prices again before long. Following are the current jobbing rates: No. 2 common, $2.35; No. 3 hurl, $2.75; No. 4, do, $3; No. 5, $3.50; No 6, $3.75. No. 3 carpet Brooms, $4; No. 4 do, $4.25; No. 5, $4.50.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and while the receipts continue light the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices remain as at last quoted; prime to choice roll, 25@28; medium to good, 18@22; common, 12@15. We hear of an occasional small sale at 30, but we opine that it would be impossible to dispose of anything like a round lot, no matter how good it might be, at the price in question.

CHEESE—The general tone of the market is firmer in sympathy with the advices from New York, but the demand here continues light, and prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote in a jobbing way, at 16½@17 for prime Ohio Goshen, 17½@18 New York do.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is more or less inquiry for Apples, and the trade generally appear to regard them as being good property at current rate; 6@8c, as to quality. Peaches quiet and unchanged at 9@9½ for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—8@9c ⅌ ℔.

EGGS—The supply is light; but the market is devoid of animation, and prices are nominally unchanged; fresh, 27 to 28c; pickled, 20 to 22. Retailers are buying very sparingly, and there are but few buyers aside from bakers and hotels. There is no demand for export.

FLOUR—The market continues dull, and so far as we can learn, devoid of any new or important features to which we have not previously referred; the demand is light and entirely local, while prices remain unchanged. We repeat former quotations: Spring Wheat flours, $5.40@5.50 ⅌ bbl for Wisconsins; $5.65@5.75 for Minnesotas. Winter wheat, $5.65@5.90 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, but our merchants generally are making no effort to push business, except with cash or good reliable short time buyers, and these, as a rule, are buying only for immediate wants. Coffee is reported steady, as also are Sugars, but there has been no quotable change in prices for several days. Molasses firm, with a fair demand but unchanged.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¼	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¼	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10½	Porto Rico	8¾@9¼
N. O. Sugar.	8½@9¼		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden.	65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22	Fancy Roasted	28
Rio Prime	23 @24	Roasted loose.	27½
Rio Fancy	25 @26	Roasted Java.	40

RICE.

Rangoon ⅌ ℔	7 @7½	Patna ⅌ ℔	7½@8
Carolina ⅌ ℔	8 @8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There is little or no improvement to note in the grain markets, which have been exceedingly dull for some time past, and notwithstanding the receipts recently have been comparatively light, the supply still appears to be in excess of the demand. Penna and Ohio Wheat is still quotable at $1.15@1.18 for red, and amber and white, $1.20@1.23. There is not much offering, but the demand is meagre. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; 62@62½ for mixed and 64@64½ cents for white. Dealers complain that there is little or no margin for profit at quotations, yet the demand, even at inside rates, is small. Ear Corn is in better supply, and the market is easier, although prices remain about as last last quoted: 78@80c, as to quality; shelled Corn quotable at 76@78c, free in elevator, and quiet. Rye is in fair demand and but little offering; $1.10@1.12. There is no movement in Barley; a Chicago operator was here the other day for the purpose of selling direct to brewers, but he was unsuccessful.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; quotable, on track, by the carload, at $20@23 ⅌ ton, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ⅌ bbl.

MILL FEED—There is still considerable inquiry for Bran, Shipstuffs and Seconds, and the supply is light; the former quoted at $1.10@1.12 and the latter at $1.20@1.25. Middlings, $1.40@1.50; chopped feed, $1.50@1.60.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry; prices unchanged; $3@4 ⅌ barrel.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ⅌ bush.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, notwithstanding the receipts have been light for some time, in consequence of the severity of the weather, the supply is fully up to the demand, which is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants; Peach Blows quotable at 80@83c, on track, by the carload, and 90c per bu in a jobbing way, out of store.

PROVISIONS—Notwithstanding almost every branch of business is dull, there is a very fair demand for the hog product and it is steadily increasing; prices remain as noted in our last report.

Hams—Extra S. C. ⅌ ℔	14	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ⅌ ℔	14½ 15
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10½	Do., half barrels	
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., in ½ bbls	
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ⅌ doz	$7.00	Do., In bk'ts	15¾
		Do., 3 ℔ caddies	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do., 5 ℔ do	17½
Short Rib Sides	12	Do., 3 ℔ pails	17¾
Clear Sides	12½	Do., 5 ℔ do	17½
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl.	$21.00	Do., 6 ℔ do	17¼
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	10
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.08	Carbon Oil, per gal	10
Cheese, per lb	17½	Pig's feet, ½ bbls	
Pig's Feet, kegs			

POULTRY—Is in rather better supply, and the market is scarcely as good as it has been, but prices are not quotably lower. Dressed Chickens, 12@12c per ℔; Ducks and Turkeys, 14@15c; live Chickens, 50@60 cents per pair.

SEEDS—Very quiet; Clover nominal at $6@6.25; and Timothy at $3@3.25. Flax Seed, $1.95@2.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3 cts for good mixed, woolen ½c ⅌ ℔.

SWEET CORN—7@8c ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Country, 7½@8; city, 8¼@9.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, and, in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	75 cars	24 cars	13 cars
Monday	3 "	3 "	1 "
Tuesday	147 "	31 "	33 "
Wednesday	86 "	37 "	32 "
Thursday	53 "	14 "	7 "
Total	364 "	107 "	86 "
Same time last week	333 "	185 "	98 "

CATTLE.

Receipts during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, 67 cars, making 364 cars for the week, against 333 cars for the corresponding time last week; sales from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, 2,899 head, against 2,714 head same last week. Included in the purchases this week were 95 cars for Philadelphia, 25 cars for New York, and there were 52 cars taken by country dealers and butchers; up to same time last week, Philadelphia had taken 87 cars; New York, 15 cars, and country dealers and butchers, 72 cars.

The market as compared with last week presents but little that is really new or important; the volume of business in the aggregate was a little larger, but there was not much change in prices. Nearly all the salesmen agreed in reporting that prime cattle, the supply of which was light, scarcely equal to to the demand, brought fully as much as last week, and they nearly all concurred, on the other hand, in quoting common and medium stock, of which the offerings largely consisted, a shade lower. The attendance of country buyers, who take the bulk of the common cattle, was small; and the regular eastern buyers would not touch them unless owners were satisfied to accept low rates, and this the most did, and, we think, wisely, in preference to going any further east. To-day the market was hardly as good, even for the best grades, as it was on Tuesday and Wednesday, as the most of the buyers had bought all they wanted, but the number remaining in the pens unsold was small, and the probability is that if sellers are unable to realize what the consider a fair price, that they will ship on further east. Prime to extra shipping steers, fine and smooth, averaging 1,400@1,500, may be fairly quoted at 7@7¼; good 1,200@1,300, 6¼@6¾; 1,000@1,160, 5½@6; mixed stock, as to quality, 4@5. Following is a report of some of the principal sales:

No.	Average Weight.	Price.
13	1,070	5 50
17	1,275	6 30
34	1,140	5 62
16	1,369	6 62
12	1,372	7 25
1	2,430	7 25
16	1,190	5 60
48	1,248	6 25
18	1,230	5 87
19	1,075	5 25
17	1,200	6 25
18	1,070	4 30
23	1,090	4 75
48	1,346	7 00
17	1,210	6 00
194	1,244	6 25
8	1,420	6 50
32	1,330	6 50
37	1,240	5 85
31	1,240	6 25
20	993	5 12
32	1,089	5 39
17	1,240	5 85

In addition to the above, Briggs, Dock & Drum sold 3 cars of prime steers at 7c, and we have no doubt a larger number than was here of the kind in question could have been disposed of at that price; 3½ to 7¼ may be considered the extremes of the market, and the great bulk of the sales were within the range of 5@6c.

HOGS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, have been considerably below the corresponding time last week, 78 cars less, but with a diminished demand, the supply has been in excess of the wants of buyers all week, hence we have had a draggy and unsatisfactory market, and prices are weak, with a drooping tendency. Philadelphia buyers have been buying very sparingly, in consequence of the fact that an increased number of hogs are being run into that market by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, by way of Baltimore, which, of course, curtails the demand here; it is said that shipments can be made to that point from Ohio and Kentucky, by the B. & O. R. R., at better rates to the shipper than can be obtained over the lines of the Penna Co., hence a good many hogs are going by the route in question that formerly came this way, and there is no doubt but that it injures our market. Philadelphia hogs quoted to-day at 7.25 to 7.40, gross, for fair to prime, and but for the fact that the receipts continue light these rates could not be maintained, and it is doubtful whether they will anyhow, as all the leading markets appear to have taken the back track, and ours, as a matter of course, will sympathize with the rest. York hogs selling at 6.40 to 6.60 and dull, as there are a good many going through from Chicago.

SHEEP.

The market for this class of stock was fairly active on Monday and Tuesday; sellers experienced no difficulty in realizing full last week's prices; on Wednesday, however, it began to weaken, as the supply was in excess of the demand, and to-day it was even worse than yesterday. Prices may be quoted down from a ¼ to ⅜ of a cent, as compared with the early part of the week, and the indications are that there will be a still further shrinkage in prices, unless there is a very decided falling off in the receipts. Prime 95@100 ℔ sheep, 5½@6; good 85@90 ℔, 5⅛@5½; fair 75@80 ℔, 4½@4¾; scalawags, $1.50@2 ⅌ head. J. S. Williamson, of Enon Valley, sold 3 cars of prime 108 ℔ fine wool, to Erisman, at 6½; this was an extra drove, and it was not only a credit to the owner, but the country it came from; however, Williamson usually ships the very best stock that comes from that region. In addition to the above we can report sales of 2 cars fine wool, 100 ℔s, at 6.10; 1 car 90 ℔s, 5¼; 1 do, 98, 6c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1875.

Trade continues exceedingly dull, but the depression which has characterized the market within the past week or ten days, it is thought will be of short duration; the export demand will soon open up, or what is more important, exporters will soon be enabled, no doubt, to offer better prices than those now prevailing. To try to buy a staple article like refined oil at a price that will not more than cover actual cost of manufacture, is simply out of the question, and we should not be surprised if they (the exporters) were obliged to pay considerably more within the next 60 days than they can now buy it at, as by their holding back they are pursuing the right course to bring this about. Pittsburgh refiners are refusing to sell at anything like the rates offered; 9¾@9⅞ on cars, and 11⅞@12 delivered in Philadelphia. The Crude market continues to hold its own, notwithstanding the depression in the product; immediate shipment is still quoted at $1.27½@1.30 ⅌ bbl, at Parker.

The Barrel market continues badly demoralized; and price are nominal at $1.25 for city make, at which figure they are being offered without finding takers.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	89

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B J Braun	Witthoft M & Co Phila.	400
Central	Jno P Logan	156
Wormser M & Co	W M Harrison Bellefonte	50
Total		606

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Com	4	Kloman & C Bros m	4
Robinson & R m	1		
Total			9

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Brown & Co o	1	Cambria I Co p	9
Isabella Fce o	12	Caughey & H p	1
Total			24

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

J Reamer m bar	2	S. B. & Co o	6
C A Carpenter m	1	Jones & L m	1
Graff B & Co o	3	Graff B & Co m	2
Byers & Mcc m b	2		
Total			17

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 21, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring nominal; No 2 89¾c cash; 90¼c February; 91¼@91⅜c seller March; No 3 83½@83¾c; rejected 77c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed 65¼c cash; 66c February. Oats, Rye and Barley quiet but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs quiet; light $7; heavy $7.50. Pork dull and declined; $17.80 cash; $17.87½ February; $18.20 March. Lard dull and lower; 13¼c cash; $13.30 February; $13.47½ seller March. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 94c.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat was unsettled and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; $17.82½ February; $18.12½ seller March. Lard dull; 13¼c February; $13.35 seller March.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Flour active and unchanged; receipts 5,000 barrels. Rye flour firmer at $4.25@5.25. Corn meal quiet at $4.25@4.65. Wheat active and 1@2c higher; receipts 2,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.19@1.24; No 3 do $1.06@1.09; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.09@1.24; amber $1.26@1.29. Rye dull at 95@96c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; receipts 32,000 bush; mixed western new 85½@87c; yellow western 86½@87½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 27,000 bushels. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee steady at 18½@19½c. Sugar quiet at 8@8⅝c. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady; refined 12c; crude 6¼@6½c. Rosin steady at $2.05@2.10. Turpentine steady at 38c. Eggs unchanged. Pork firmer; new $19.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles firmer; long clear western 10c; short clear 10¼c. Lard lower; prime steam 13 15-16@14c. Butter: prime steady and others dull; western 17@32c. Cheese firm at 16c. Cloverseed in fair demand; prime $11. Whisky quiet at 97½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn nominal; white western 80@81c; mixed 80c. Oats firm; white western 66c. Rye firm at $1.01@1.05. Hay quiet at 18@21. Provisions dull. Pork nominal at $20.00. Bacon dull; jobbing lots sold at 8¼, 11@11¼c. S. C. hams, 14@14½c. Lard firm at 14@14½c. Western butter easier; good to extra prime tub and roll 24@32c. Coffee quiet; fair to prime Rio 18¼@19¾c. Petroleum nominal. Whisky nominal and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c. Flour and Rye unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.05@1.10. Corn steady at 70@72c. Oats firm at 60@63c. Barley steady at $1.38. Oils unchanged. Eggs, Butter and Cheese firm. Pork: spot nominal; sales at $19 seller March. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9¼@9⅜c; clear 9⅝@9¾c. Bacon firm at 8, 10½, 10⅝, 10¾@11c. Green meats dull; shoulders 6¼@6¼c; clear rib 8⅞c. Hams 9¼@10¼c. Whisky firm at 94c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Flour dull; super $3.75@3.85. Wheat steady; red $1.18@1.22; amber $1.23@1.25. Rye 92c. Corn dull; yellow 79@81c; mixed western 83c. Oats: white 67@68c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 99c. Clover seed: prime 10½c; common 9½c. Petroleum: refined 12@12½c; crude in barrels 9½c; bulk 6c Butter dull; New York and Bradford county choice 39@40c; western extra 30@32c. Cheese firm; western 14½@15c½. Eggs firm; western 30@31c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 white Michigan $1.09; extra do $1.12; amber Michigan $1.07¼. Corn quiet; high mixed cash and seller January 69½c; seller May 75½c; low mixed nominally 69½c. Oats quiet; No 1 57½c; Michigan 57c; white 59c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,200 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Turpentine 26s. Pork 82s 6d. Shoulders 36s. Hams: l. c. 52s.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 21.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee 94½c; No 2 90c. Oats quiet but firmer; No 2 51½c. Corn a shade easier; new in store 63c. Rye dull and weak; No 1 96½c. Barley dull; No 2 $1.31; No 3 $1.14.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Cotton quiet at 14⅜@14½c. Flour, wheat, and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn easy at 68@70c. Oats easy at 61@63c. Pork nominal; $20. Bacon firm; 8½, 9¾@9¾. Lard quiet at 14@15c. Whisky 94c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Corn firm at 86@88c. Oats firm at 72@73c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet at 14@15c. Bacon firm; loose 7, 9½@10¼c loose.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Cotton, Flour, Barley and Rye firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1.05½@1.06½c. Corn easy at 64½@67c. Oats dull at 58½@56½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 21.—Cotton, Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Lard 14½@15c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9½c; sides 12@12½c. Sugar cured hams 14½c, all packed. Whisky firm at 99c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 21.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; amber $1.07½@1.08. Corn dull at 70c. Oats dull at 56½@56½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 21.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.20. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1.48@1.40.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 21.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Beeves: receipts 1,430 head, making 4,680 head for three days, against 3,600 for the same time last week; fat matured cattle in fair demand at nearly sustained prices; market generally dull; inferior and common stock fell off at least ½c; common Texans and poor native cows, heifers and stags 8@8½c; ordinary prime native steers and oxen 9@13½c. Sheep: receipts 6,800 head, making 9,390 for three days, against 10,600 for the same time last week; market closed weak with a downward tendency; a few extra sheep sold at 7½c; 5@7c were the latest quotations. Swine: to-day's receipts 4,170 head, making 15,500 for three days, against 16,060 for the same time last week; market ruled very dull the last three days, and closes weak; 6½@7c common to extra live hogs; 8¼@8½c city dressed, and 8c western.

BUFFALO, January 21.—Cattle: receipts 612 head; total for the week 7,888, but few cattle in yards; last receipts through consignments; a few cars were left to be shipped through in first hands; about 500 were sold at yesterday's prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts 600 head; total for the week 23,400 head; market more active at yesterday's prices. Hogs: receipts 3,700 head; total for the week 19,900; last receipts mostly through consignments; market slow; Yorkers $6.25@6.50; best $6.75; light pigs not wanted.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Hogs: receipts 2,762 head; market quiet and firm for all grades; common $6@6.50; medium to fair $6.70@6.90; good packing $7@7.15; choice butchers $7.20@7.40; bulk of sales at $6.90@7.15; very few remaining unsold.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Hogs dull; Yorkers 5¼@6c; packing 6@6¾c. Cattle unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 21.—There is an improved package demand for staple cotton goods, and heavy standard and fine brown makes are strong at current prices, with an upward tendency. Bleached shirtings are more active for small parcels. Corset jeans are firm. Cottonades are doing fairly. Prints are sluggish. Ginghams are in better request. Fancy cassimeres are less active. Worsted coatings are in steady demand. Lewis C. Austin, of Austin, Thorp & Co., died in this city to-day.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton: dull and easier at 15¼@15⅜c; futures closed quiet; sales of 19,600 bales; January 15 1-16c; February 15⅜c; March 15⅝c; April 15 10-16@15 2-32c; May 16⅛@16 5-32c; June 16 15-32@16½c; July 16¾@1625-39c; August 16 29-32@15-16¾c.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The market has been without notable activity since our last. The announcement of an auction sale of Australian Wool for Wednesday of this week has tended to check the demand in a private way. The inquiry from manufacturers has been moderate. Domestic Fleece and Pulled have been in request. California product has been attracting considerable attention. Texas, Oregon and Nevada have been rather more sought after. Foreign Wool has been inquired for somewhat more confidently, but the dealings thus far have not been important. Prices have been quoted firm for desirable qualities of stock, which holders offer with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 89,000 ℔ Domestic Fleece, in lots, chiefly at 45@56½c; 55,000 ℔ Unwashed stock at 38@40½c; 10,000 ℔ Washed at 50@55c; 128 pkgs and 68,000 ℔ domestic Pulled at 45@46c; 13,000 ℔ Scoured at 70@72½c; 6,000 ℔ Combing part at 42½c for Unwashed; 15,000 ℔ Nevada and 7,000 ℔ Australian on private terms; 115 bales and 125,000 ℔ California Spring at 28@32c; 62,000 ℔ and 25 bales California Fall at 17½@25c, the latter for very choice; 42,500 ℔ Texas, part at 24c; 106 pkgs Black, part at 37½c; about 800 bales foreign, in bond, for the Canadian market, on private terms, and 17,000 ℔ Noils, part at 45@48½c ⅌ ℔.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The tone of the market is firm, and a good demand has prevailed both from local and Eastern manufacturers. The offerings are light, particularly of medium grades, and holders in consequence are not willing to push sales. About 540,000 pounds sold at the following prices: Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia—XX and above, 53@55c; ½-blood, 52@55c; ¼-blood, 50@52c; fine unwashed 34@36c; medium unwashed, 37@40c; New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—XX and above, 50@51c, X. 48@50c; ½-blood, 48@50c; ¼-blood, 50@51c. Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota—Full-blood fleece, 48@50c; ¾-blood, 48@50c; ½-blood, 52@54c; ¼-blood, 50@51c; common fleeces, 45@47c. Domestic pulled—city merino, 43@47c; city super, 43@47c; city lambs, 42@45c; city short, merino, 27@33c.

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Pig Metal is in better demand and held with confidence; sales of two thousand tons No. 1 Foundry, part Crane, here, at $26@27; one thousand tons No 1 Glendon, at furnace at $26, cash; one thousand tons Glendon Gray Forge at furnace, at $25, cash, and one thousand tons do do White at furnace, at $22, cash. Manufactured Iron—Bars are dull of sale, and will not bring over 2 3-10@2 4-10c ⅌ ℔. New Iron Rails are attracting rather more attention, and the tone of the market is firm; sales of four thousand tons at $52.50 at mills. Old Rails are also more in favor; fifteen hundred tons were taken at $29, spot. Scrap is scarce and a shade stronger. We quote at $28@30, 1,000 tons sold at $24, here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—There has been a decidedly better inquiry for American pig iron, mostly for consumption, as speculators have met with severe losses in the last year, and refrain from entering the market; the consumption at present is not sufficient to warrant the late activity (twenty thousand tons) but buyers fearing the effects of the coal strike, have taken hold to supply their future requirements; No 1 quoted at $26@27, No 2 $24@26; and Gray Forge at $23@27. In Scotch Pig little or nothing has been done; there is no inquiry, and importers felt rather weak and discouraged. Eglinton quoted nominally at $34@35; Glengarnock $36; and Coltness $37@38. American rails continue quiet at $55@53, currency, at the mills; English unchanged at $44 gold. Scrap $30@32 for No 1 Wrought; sales of 1,500 tons in Philadelphia at $28.

PATENTS—GILLEN & BOAL, General solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. PATENTS secured and models of all descriptions made promptly and at short notice. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information, address as above. de23:k79

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ft. in.	Change—or + ft. in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	7	—9	SW	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	River frozen		S	Lt Rain.
Davenport, Iowa.	6 5		NW	Fair.
Dubuque	4 8	+1	NW	Cloudy.
La Crosse, Wis.	River frozen		W	Cloudy.
Louisville	4 5	—1	SE	Lt Rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	6 7	—9	SW	Lt Rain.
Nashville, Tenn.	5 8	—4	S	Th't'ng.
Shreveport, La.	20 10	—3	SW	Th't'ng.
St. Louis, Mo.	6 10	+1	NW	Lt Rain.
Vicksburg, Miss.	18 8	—1 9	SW	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE weather moderated considerably on Wednesday night, and it thawed freely all day yesterday; it will require considerable soft weather to clear the rivers of ice, which is more formidable now than it has been for a number of years. However, a steady rain for about 24 hours will do the business.

THE Maude has been raised.

THE champion Red river trip of the season is the Maria Louise, with 2,428 bales cotton.

THE steamer Eddyville has been sued at Nashville for $10,000 damages sustained by the mother of a negro cabin-boy, who was drowned last season.

THE W. F. Curtis was not sold in New Orleans as reported. Capt. Cooley still runs her in the Texas and Mason, and gets full cargoes down, including cotton at $1.50.

CAPT. R. W. WISE telegraphs from Mt. Vernon, under date of 19th, as follows: The James D. Parker lies comparatively easy. No danger of breaking in two. She will be all right when the river rises.

THE Etna Insurance Company, of Wheeling, has quit taking hull risks, because the river business has declined so much that it doesn't pay. The Peabody Insurance Company, of Wheeling, also declines such risks, because the location of the company is not favorable.

A ST. LOUIS telegram says Captains Jacobs and Woodward, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, arrived Tuesday night. They are stockholders in the K. N. Line, and came to attend the annual meeting, which was to have been held Wednesday, but owing to the suit in Court, has been postponed until the case is decided.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of 19th says:—Shipments from here south by way of Cairo and Belmont continue about the same. The Barge Line advertises the Paragon and Future City and barges to follow the Glencoe, and leave Belmont on Saturday. The Paragon takes the way freight. Capt. John T. McCord, clerk of the Glencoe, and Phil. J. Huer, clerk of the Belle of Shreveport, left for below to join their boats this evening.

THE New Orleans *Times* makes the natural inquiry: "Why will our steamboats continue to pay their wharfage dues when this law expressly implies that they are not liable for the same. And they should not do so, until such time as our city authorities hold a consultation with our steamboatmen and owners relative to fixing a rate merely sufficient to place our wharves in proper order, and keep the same in good and sufficient repair for all business purposes."

YESTERDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—The gorge in front of the city moved about one hundred yards after dark last night. There are apprehensions among coal men that the gorge here will prove disastrous to the coal fleet. The gorge extended above the city wharf last night. The coal barges at Waters' are in a bad condition.....The *Gazette* of yesterday says: The Bell Houston, coming up, has for Madison, Cincinnati, Dayton, Steubenville, Richmond, and Pittsburgh—242 bbls. molasses, 50 hhds. sugar, 50 bbls. oil, 30 bales moss, 28 pkgs. hides, etc.

THE General Anderson, now lying at Betseytown—foot of Harper Shoals, in the Cumberland River, reminds Buz, one of her old clerks, of the following facts of her history: This boat, one of the oldest craft in commission upon the Western waters, was built in Brownsville, in 1859-60, by Captain James Miller, old Gibraltar. During her first season she was commanded by James Miller, John H. Dashiell, L. A. Fowler, A. C. Matheny, William Thompson, James F. Miller. Her clerks were A. J. Gilbert, John C. Glenn, Benjamin F. Eagan, Fred R. Huston and W. R. Bell. She was the last boat employed in the Confederate service to leave Fort Donelson after the fight, having all the Virginia troops, with Generals Floyd and Pillow, on board.

THE St Louis *Democrat* of 19th says:—In danger of destruction or damage by the coming break-up of the ice at St. Louis, are the following steamers, lying at the bank between Carr street on the north and Marine avenue: Savannah, Fannie Lewis, Wm. J. Lewis, Addie Johnston, Belle LaCrosse, John A. Scudder, Julia, Colorado, Pauline Carroll, Lake Superior, Andy Johnson, Minnesota, Northwestern, St. Johns; ferryboats Edwardsville, Cahokia, Springfield, East St. Louis, America, Bunker Hill, Lavinia, Maria, Jacob Tamm, tugs, towboats and transfer boats, Lewis V. Bogy, Dunleith, McMullen, Hewitt, Baton Rouge Belle, Anita, Russell Hinckley, Rescue, Gartside, Petrel; harborboat E. C. Smith; wrecking boats, Salvor No. 1, Salvor No. 2; ten wharfboats, six ferry floating docks; seventy-five to one hundred barges. Total estimated value, $900,000.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car wheat Marshall K & Co; 4 bxs f fish W Burch; 1 bbl 1 can varnish J C Bidwell; 5 bbls 1 oil P & C R R; 2 cars f brick 1 do f clay C McWurtry; 2 barrels poultry 1 do eggs J J Pettit & Co; 2 bxs butter Head & Co; 7 bbls sunds Means & S; 1 car s iron W Mullins; 3 bdls roofers T B Young & Co; 15 bbls oil Paine A & T; 10 do J S Ramsey; 5 sks d peaches E Fox & Co; 6 do J Wolf & Co; 1 box g stone McKee Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION—1 car lumber McQuewan & D; 20 rolls leather J Eisenbes; 8 pks produce Geo McFeeron & Bro; 2 do meal W Sedden; 1 car wheat D Gilmore & Co; 80 sks flour S Mercer & Son; 1 car lumber W McCreery; 2 do Barker & B; 20 sacks flour J Ward & Son; 1 bbl eggs N Mimick; 6 boxes tobacco J Osech; 5 hides J Woefull; 1 pkg butter A Hahn; 2 bxs tobacco Landis & B; 2 casks lime H Cordier; 50 bbls whisky R carson; 1 car lime Holmes & Co; 38 hides A Holstein.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—17 cars coal Armstrong D & co; 54 do N Y & C G co; 14 railroad iron G W Glass; 8 do oil D Irwin & co; 1 do benzine con Gas Co, 1 do lumber Mcullough & S; 1 do cinder Lucy Furnace Co; 1 do staves J S Morrison; 1 do oats J Wilson & Son; 1 do hay O H Allerton; 1 do lumber G W Dithridge & co; 30 pigs lead Pgh Gas co; 28 sks rye 22 do oats W Welsh & co; 5 do corn B Shade; 1 bx books A H English & co; 5 bbls krout Vangorder & S; 3 bbls crackers S S Marvin & co; 1 d hog E Graham; 3 bbls apples 2 do flour 3 sks corn P Louster; 1 c sheller Scobie R & S; 1 tub butter 1 bbl eggs W Sheldin.

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Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,
COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

FORT PITT
Iron and Steel Works.
REESE, GRAFF & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron and Steel
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
At the Works, Thirty-second Street,
Near Penn, PITTSBURGH, PA.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
HENRY LLOYD, SON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Best Common, Refined and Charcoal
IRON.
BOILER, PLATE and SHEET IRON.
Office and Works, SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ISABELLA FURNACES.
Isabella Furnace Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Foundry and Forge Pig Iron,
ETNA, PA.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
SHEET AND BAR IRON,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield
Manufacturers of
SHEET IRON
Of every Description. Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes. my30:r84

PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS.
JAS. B. YOUNG & CO.,
PATENT SEMI-STEEL AND CAST IRON
CHILL ROLLS
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS, Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions, Cast and Finished to Order at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R.,
PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid, Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, up stairs.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of Every Description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St.....Chicago, 146 Lake St.
Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe16:m55

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL!
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin.
OFFICE: NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 p.m., Philadelphia 7:30 p.m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m.
MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.
ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 3:3 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:21 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a. m., Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.
FAST LINE daily, at 7:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 4:13 a. m., Philadelphia 8:05 a. m., New York 11:15 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:07 a. m.
WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:51, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 12:51 p. m.
BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06, a. m., 5:01 and 9:21 p. m. Sunday 9:21 p. m.
WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 7:16 p. m.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time:
Mail Train daily, except Monday.........1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday..........1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday 6:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily..................7:41 a. m.
Pacific Express daily......................1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily......................8:21 p. m.
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation 7:31, 8:21 a. m. and 7:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:11 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation 9:41 a. m.
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, time.
MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler 6:36 a.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler.......... 2:11 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM., 9:16 a. m. and 4:46 p. m.
On Sunday, 12:51 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM., 11:21 a. m., 6:11, 8:41 and 11:16 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER, 3:21 p. m.
Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time:
Express, connecting from Butler..........10:21 a.m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler......... 5:46 p.m
Freeport Accommodation 8:16 a.m. and 1:41 p. m.
On Sunday 9:51 a. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:43, 7:11 and 11:16 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11 a. m.
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23d, 1874, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Accom.	6:40am	Hulton Ac.	6:30am
Buffalo Ex.	7:25am	Night Express	7:00am
Kittanning Ac.	11:30am	Soda Works Ac	8:30am
Hulton Ac.	2:00pm	Kittanning Ac.	10:00am
Titusville Ex.	2:40pm	Hulton Ac.	1:30pm
Kittanning Ac.	4:30pm	Titusville Ex.	3:25pm
Soda Works Ac	5:55pm	Kittanning Ac.	5:40pm
Night Ex.	8:25pm	Pitts. Express.	9:25pm
Hulton Ac.	11:00pm	Hulton Ac.	7:20pm

Buffalo and Night Express trains make direct connections for Buffalo.
Buffalo and Pittsburgh Express daily—on Sundays to and from Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m., stopping at all stations.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points on the P. & E. R. R.
Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Sligo Branch, and at Sligo with stage for Clarion and points in Clarion county.
Titusville Express North and Pittsburgh Express South connect at Red Bank with train on Sligo Branch for Sligo.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.
Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Nov. 15th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13am	Atlantic Ex.	2:33am
Chicago Mail	6:13am	Wheeling Ex.	10:53am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	6:53am	Chicago Ex.	12:28pm
Erie & Asht. Ex.	7:53am	Erie & Ash. Ex.	2:43pm
Chicago Ex.	9:53am	Chicago Mail	3:43pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:53pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:53pm
Pacific Ex.	1:53pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:18pm
Wellsville Ex.	4:28pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:33pm
Erie & War Ex.	4:38pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:28pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:38am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:28am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:43am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:08pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:13am
Sharps. & As. Ac	1:13pm	Enon Accom.	8:48am
Enon Accom.	3:48pm	Sharps. & As. Ac	9:53am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:13pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:53pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:13pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:28pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:58pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:43pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILWAY, (Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore "Short Line.")—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, IMPORTANT CHANGES.—On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874, trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:30am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	8:00am	McKeesport Ac.	7:35am
Mixed Way	9:25am	W. Newton Ac.	8:25am
McKeesport Ac	11:00am	Through Ex.	8:50am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Uniontown Ac.	10:15am
Uniontown Ac.	3:45pm	McKeesport Ac	12:00p
McKeesport Ac	4:20pm	McKeesport Ac	6:10pm
McKeesport Ac	6:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	5:40pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail	8:50pm
W. Newton Ch T	12:45pm	W. Newton Ch T	10:05am

Mail and Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Express train daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
SAMUEL C. HOUGH, General Passenger Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:10am	Homestead Ac.	7:00am
Monongahela Ac	11:15am	Through Mail	8:30am
Fast Line	3:55pm	Fast Line	10:40am
Homestead Ac.	6:15pm	Monongahela Ac.	6:05pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:02 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.
The Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:15 p. m. on Saturday.
Packets to and from Brownsville make close connection with fast trains to and from Pittsburgh, as follows: Leave Brownsville daily (except Sunday) at 5:00 a. m., connecting with Express, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 a. m. Returning, Monongahela Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 11:15 a. m. connects with Packet, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 p. m.
Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.
JOHN M. BYERS, General Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Pan Handle Route.)
On and after SUNDAY, December 27, 1874, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:03am	McDonald's Ac	7:13am
Columbus Mail.	7:13am	Washington Ac.	8:23am
Washington Ac.	8:53am	Steubenville Ac.	9:38am
Pacific Express.	8:03am	Cincinnati Ex.	7:38am
McDonald's Ac	12:14pm	McDonald's Ac	5:43pm
Pittsburgh Ex.	2:13pm	Washington Ac.	3:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	3:28pm	Columbus Mail.	12:33pm
Washington Ac.	4:58pm	Fast Line	7:28pm
Mansfield Ac.	6:13pm	Southern Ex.	2:33am
McDonald's Ac	10:58pm	Mansfield Ac.	7:40pm
Sunday Church.	12:48pm	Sunday Church.	10:03am

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jorden and Davieson beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their ... office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES.---OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted. je27

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed—New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. se14:g58-d&S

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address
DR. WHITTIER,
oc7:d&S 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A VICTIM of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. oc13:h50-7

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. ja4:121-d&S

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
Wrought Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

Peace Again After the Senatorial Fight—Light Day for Business in Both Houses—A Touch of Local Option—The State Treasury Accounts.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1875.

Calming Down.

The excitement which has prevailed almost since the meeting of the Legislature regarding the Senatorial contest is calming down, now that the great question is settled. There is still some little feeling in Democratic ranks, over the attempt of Buckalew to organize a bolt; but the victors say they can afford to be generous, as it was the political funeral for Buckalew.

Republicans, though they have no special interest in the matter now, generally express pleasure at its success if Wallace, who, barring his politics, is regarded as an able man, and as a courteous, cultured gentleman. Mr. Wallace will not resign his seat in the State Senate until after March 4th, 1875, when his term as United States Senator will begin.

SENATE.

In both branches of the Legislature to-day the business was rather light. In the Senate the following bills were introduced and appropriately referred:

An act to simplify pleadings and practice in personal actions.

To limit local taxation.

To punish persons writing threatening letters.

Resolution limiting the adjourned session of 1876 to one week.

Declaring all promissory notes containing a confession of judgment, or a warrant of attorney to confess judgment, negotiable paper.

Relating to streets and highways of incorporated boroughs.

The following bills were reported as committed:

To define and punish kidnapping and concealing children, for the purpose of extorting money.

An act for the preservation of ballots, lists, and other papers in cases of contested elections for members of Congress.

Relative to day's of grace on negotiable paper.

Authorizing the holding of Orphan Courts by other than the regularly commissioned Judges in certain cases.

The act repealing the act of 1872 to regulate the election of school directors in sub-districts of Pittsburgh. Passed finally.

The following bills passed first reading:

An act to further provide for the due training of teachers for the common schools of this State.

The Session of 1876.

Mr. ERMENTROUT offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report on the feasibility of holding no session in 1876, except special session of week to open and publish ... and State Treasurer.

Compulsory Education.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the Committee on Education was authorized to have printed five hundred copies of the bill on Compulsory Educatio.n Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Speaker Patterson announce the standing Committees of the House as follow:

Committees of the House.

Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Gunster, Spang, Lusk, Gross, Irwin (Allegheny), Reighard, Shugart, Withington, Yerkes, Fincher, Mitchell, Mylin, Christy, Dickey, Reyburn, Wolfe, Brown (Erie), Gehr, Etla.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Talley, Parker, Spang, Conrad, Auchenbach, Embick, Foster, (Schuylkill,) Stotzer, Large, S. P., Lusk, Law, Ryan, Vodges, Hall, Smith, (Chester,) Phelps, Roney, Thompson, (Armstrong,) Cruikshank, Morgan, (Lawrence,) Nisley.

Appropriations.—Messrs. Reighard, Hetrick, Wanner, Everhart, Deyarmon, Irwin, (Northampton), Gorman, Plummer, Kimmett, Linnot, Toner, Smith, (Chester), Rice, Thompson, (Indiana), Vodges, Wendt, Williams, (Susquehanna), Bardsley, Chapin, Knight, Humphrey.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Rodgers, Thornton, Zern, Deyarmon, Keyser, Knipe, Snyder, Talley, Toner, Willett, Williams (Clarion), Worrall, Agnew, Morgan (Schuylkill), Mylin, Newell, O'Neill, Smith (Chester), Souder, Williams (Susquehanna), Graham (Allegheny.)

Judiciary, (General.)—Messrs. Parker, Withington, Eldred, Spang, Reighard, Wanner, Lewis, (Luzerne,) Founce, Barnett, Backus, Mitchell, Mylin, Reyburn, Schoch, Smith, (Chester,) Christy, Jackson, Rawlins, Jackson, Brown, (Erie.)

Banks.—Messrs. Foster, Hasson, Bedford, Loftus, Miller, (Berks), Monnaghan, Mateer, Rutter, Shidle, Stevens, Terry, Bakeoven, Fortenbaugh, Miller, (Somerset), Loudenschlager, O'Neill, Reid, Smith, Thompson, (Armstrong), Bailey.

Federal Relations.—Messrs. Faunce, Lewis, Loftus, Law, Butler, Stephens, Spicer, Snyder, Aughenbaugh, Rutter, Agnew, Allen, Batley, Gehr, Good, Kimmell, Reyburn, Wood.

Corporations.—Messrs. Lusk, Durling, Everhart, Fogle, Henry, Holland, Harp, Mumper, Swann, Williams (Clarion), Hollenback, Agnew, Billingsley, Gillespie, Huhne, Jackson, Loudenschlager, Rice, Summey.

Mining.—Messrs. Graff, Dry, Deyarmon, Harvey, Large, S. P., Miller, (Berks), Mumper, Reutter, Ryan, Willett, Billingsley, Campell, John, Leigh, Miner, Nissley, Schonck, Souder, Miller, (Somerset.)

Manufacturing.—Messrs. Fincher, Irwin (Allegheny), Buck, Carver, Gross, Large S. P., Loftus, Miller (Berks), Harvey, Richardson, Boyd, Campbell, Cruikshank, Edge, Endsley, Falkenberry, Findley, Long, Fortenbaugh.

Printing.—Messrs. Stahle, Plummer, McNite, Butler, Crawford, Everhart, Henry, Hetrick, Losch, Miller, (Somerset,) Nisley, Yeagle, Long, Petroff.

Municipal Corporations.—Messrs. Crawford, Richardson, Lyhott, Gentner, Henry, Holland, Kennedy, Miller (Philadelphia), Wilson, Zern, Douglass, Falkenberry, Lewis, Long, Newell, Salter, Wood, Roney, Shonk.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Hetrick, Fincher, Andre (Berks), Parke, Boyer, Kimmett, Gaffey, Mumford, Petroff, Allen, Logan (Erie), Miller (Somerset,) Montgomery.

Centennial.—Messrs. Zern, Hartshorn, Foster, Willett, Logan, (Crawford), Lynnott, Smith, (Berks), Spicer, Tally, Yerkes, Wimmer, Rodgers, Park, Jamison, Mitchell, Mylin, Roney, Salter, Vodges, Hall, Douglass, Yeakel.

Judiciary, Local.—Messrs. Backus, Hays, Butler, Gunster, Hartshorn, Thornton, Hannon, Darby, Kistler, Parke, Austine, Allen, Fredericks, Graham, (Phila.,) Logan, (Erie,) Miner, Patterson, Rawlins, Rosenmiller, Morgan.

Railroads.—Messrs. Wimmer, Crawford, Carson, Conrad, Eldred, Graff, Gross, Hannon, Henry, Everhart, Swann, Worrall, Etla, Gillespie, Losch, Morgan (Lawrence,) Newell, Wendt, Wood, Stober, Salter.

Education.—Messrs. Piper, Barnett, Fincher, Law, Pallatt, Steck, Stotzer, Wilson, Wise, Rodgers, Sturtevant, Campbell, Hoffer, Bumphries, John, Logan, (Erie,) Stewart, Loudenslager, Kimmel, Lateer.

Accounts and Expenditures.—Messrs. Sturtevant, Backus, Darbey, Mateer, McNite, Pallatt, Piper, Butler, Geiselvan, Snyder, Blatt, Brown, (Erie,) Carey, Chrisman, Fredericks, Hill, Hoffer, Wolfe, Losch.

Military.—Messrs. Hartshorn, Talley, Hetrick, Carson, Knipe, Miller, (Philadelphia,) M'Asy, Large A., Richardson, Stotzer, Ringgold, Chapin, Graham, (Allegheny,) Wolfe, Hostetter, Hune, Leigh, M'Gowan, Miner.

Elections.—Messrs. Withington, Plummer, M'Henry, Stahle, Brown, (Jefferson,) Faunce, Hannon, Irwin, (Allegheny,) Lecron, Dickey, Hall, Knight, Moscrip, Morgan, (Lawrence,) Quirk, Stewart, John.

Insurance.—Messrs. Spang, Wishart, Loftus, Aughenbaugh, Barnett, Dry, Gorman, Yerkes, Wise, Reed, Wendt, Etla, Gehr, Graham, (Philadelphia,) Hoffer, Hostetter, Kimmell, Findley.

Bureau of Statistics.—Messrs. Hollenbach, McHenry, Andre, Carver, Logan (Crawford), Monaghan, Mateer, Myres, McNite, McAsy, Schock, Thompson (Armstrong), Hune, Lewis (Schuylkill), Yeakel, Moscrip, John, Morgan (Schuylkill).

Counties and Townships.—Messrs. Plummer, Lecorn, M'Asy, Steck, Terry, Wanner, Wimmer, Brown, (Jefferson,) Gunster, Hasson, Quirk, Roberts, Tracy, Agnew, Devereux, Humphries, Leigh, M'Gowan.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Eldred, Erwin, (Northampton,) Bedford, Gimmell, Jammison, M'Henry, Kistler, Edge, Graham, (Allegheny,) Kimmell, Mumford, Phelps, Stober, Thompson, (Indiana,) Yeakle.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Smith (Berks), Logan (Crawford), Austine, Embick, Geiselman, Gaffey, Kerper, Myres, Shugart, Buck, Endsley, Good, McGowan, Roberts, Rosenmiller, Soader, Summey, Treacy, Williams (Susquehanna.)

City Passenger Railways.—Messrs. Kennedy, Conrad, Dry, Gentner, Holland, Monaghan, Pallatt, Spicer, Worrall, Hays, Bakeoven, Hill, Leigh, McGowan, Montgomery, Patterson (Philadelphia), Petroff, Salter, O'Neill.

Iron and Coal.—Messrs. Thornton, Williams (Clarion,) Lewis (Luzerne,) Mumper, Wishart, Boyer, Durling, Fogle, Gentner, Holland, Kennedy, Bardsley, Chrisman, Devereaux, Graham (Allegheny,) Miner, Morgan (Schuylkill,) Schonk, Williams (Susquehanna.)

Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Toner, Shidle, M'Lane, Large, Andrew, Wise, Rutter, Roney, Stahle, Jamison, Reutter, Roney, Thompson, (Indiana,) Bailey, Blatt, Boyd, Carey, Good, Hill.

Library.—Messrs. Lewis. (Luzerne,) Shidle, Gemmell, Christy, Ringgold.

The following bills in place were read:

By Mr. FOSTER—One to prevent violations of the usury laws of this State and prohibit the banks under the control of the State from charging more than 6 per cent. interest.

Street Car Fare in Pittsburgh.

By Mr. IRWIN, Allegheny.—An act to repeal the act regulating the fare on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny. This act is as follows: That an act of Assembly aproved March 15, A. D. 1867, entitled "An act to regulate rates of fare on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny" be and the same is hereby repealed.

Also an act to provide for the removal of county seats, the sale of old buildings and the erection of new ones in the counties of the Commonwealth.

A Blast at Local Option.

By Mr. GUNSTER—An act to provide for new counties.

By Mr. TONER—One to repeal an act permitting the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of licenses.

Also an act to fix the salaries of officers of the Commonwealth.

The State Treasury.

The resolution for an investigation of the State Treasury accounts after a short debate was referred to the Judiciary General Committee.

The Ohio River Improvement.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution requesting our Senators and directing our representatives in Congress to urge the passage of an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river.

Mr. LONG (Allegheny) moved to abolish the publication of the *Legislative Record*, which would save the State thousands.

Adjourned. K.

NEW YORK.

THE TILTON - BEECHER CASE.

Moulton Still Telling What He Knows of the Scandal.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher Case.

The Brooklyn City Court room seemed to be even more crowded than usual this morning at the opening of the scandal trial. Mrs. Tilton and her friends, Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Field, were early in their seats. Theodore Tilton came in with ex-Judge Beach, with whom he had a whispered conversation. Rev. H. W. Beecher and wife arrived on time, and sitting behind them was a delegation of Plymouth brethren.

Mr. Moulton took his place on the witness stand, and General Tracy continued his cross-examination. Moulton said the interview with Mr. Beecher on January 1st might have lasted an hour or two. I think Mr. Beecher showed deep feeling at that interview. I was sitting at the end of the table, Beecher facing me; it was some remark made by Beecher about Tilton that made me suggest the preparation of the paper; I said to Mr. B. that "If you felt this way toward Mr. Tilton, you should tell him so," and he said: "If you take pen and paper, I will." I told him "I took back the letter of recantation to Tilton last night," and that Tilton was endeavoring to save his family; nothing was said of Tilton's financial condition; I may have made reference to Tilton's discharge by Bowen; this was the first interview I had with Beecher since that happened; I had a talk with Beecher after the letter was written about the stories Bowen had been telling about Tilton; Mr. Beecher said Bowen had told him about the woman and her relations with Tilton; I told him from what I knew of the parties, I believed the story to be untrue. Mr. Beecher said he was glad to hear that the stories were untrue, and expressed his sorrow for having repeated the stories to other people, and that he would write a note to Theodore telling him so; he did not write a letter at this interview to Tilton; at that interview said nothing about Bessie Turn... any interview ... to this; her name ... not mentioned until some time after that.

I do not remember when I saw the paper that Theodore Tilton had a copy of; first knew he had a copy of the paper at either the time of the publication of what was called the "True story of the Bacon letter." I do not think Tilton made a copy of it the night I read it to him; my recollection is he did not take a short-hand copy of it; do not remember that he did on any other occasion have an opportunity to copy the letter; neither did I know where the portion of it was obtained which was published in the Bacon letter. I was educated at the New York Academy, now the College. I did not always do the correspondence for our firm. This was generally done by Mr. Woodruff or Mr. Robinson. I did not carry on a large correspondence with literary people, but did at one time Mr. Beecher dictated this letter, sentence by sentence, deliberately, and I took it down. This letter was written as fast as dictated to me.

Witness was here handed a letter.

This seems to be written with a quill pen, and I generally write with a steel pen. I think I wrote this letter with a quill pen.

Mr. Shearman here read the letter of contrition, following the punctuations as laid down in the letter.

Mr. Beecher dictated every word that is in the letter. I think the first sentence Mr. B. dictated on that occasion was the one beginning: "I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness," &c.; wrote this letter as fast as it was dictated to me; but do not know how long it took; I do not recollect if Beecher ever dictated any other letter than this to me; this was not in my ordinary hand-writing, as I do not usually write with a quill pen; I wrote a very irregular hand, sometimes large and at other times small; I saw Beecher again on the 2d day of January, in his house; saw him in the back parlor, and went up stairs with him; do not remember if he went into the study; this was at 5 or 6 in the afternoon and may have remained there two or three hours; my interview with him was alone; I can't say who opened the door to me; it was either on this day or a day or two after that ... read to me the draft, and I said it was just and truthful. I then told Beecher that Tilton was preparing a letter to Bowen; do not remember it; Beecher asked me what were the charges preferred by Bowen against him; told Beecher I would try and get hold of this letter for the purpose of negotiating with Bowen; Tilton wanted to publish this letter and let the public know as to the severance of his connection with Bowen; Tilton began writing this letter on the evening of January 1st at my house; think he finished the draft of it that night; I visited Beecher on the 2d of January, at his invitation, given on the previous day. In my statement to General Butler, I told him Beecher asked me if it would be safe to let the sale of Plymouth pews take place, and I replied in return that it would. On January 1st Beecher told me he had prayed to God for help to discontinue their sexual relations. These were the very words he uttered to me. I do not recollect if these were the words he always used when speaking of their intimacy.

General Tracy asked witness if he had in his possession any documents relating to Bessie Turner, and before a reply was given the counsel asked the lawyers on the other side to produce them.

Ex-Judge Morris stated that he had asked the counsel on the other side to furnish him with a list of documents he required on the day before, as it would take a long time to find them.

While the counsel was engaged in the search, the cross-examination was continued. Handing two letters to witness: I saw these two letters before. I gave them to Judge Morris. They came into my possession shortly after their writing, January 10 and January 12, 1871. I have had them ever since; do not know how I received them; they may have come by a messenger or by mail; Bessie Turner was then residing with Tilton. When I got them I put them away. I talked with Tilton after getting the letters; do not know if he gave them to me; these are all the papers I recollect now having received from Bessie Turner. Arrangements were made for her going away before I received the letters. I do not remember when she went away; think I have got bills that will show when she entered the school.

Counsel offered letters in evidence to show that the girl had been sent away because she had heard stories against Tilton, and not because she had heard stories against Beecher.

The Court ruled out these letters.

The counsel offered to read these letters. Objected to.

Counsel then received permission from the Court to read the letter of January 12th, addressed to Mrs. Tilton by Bessie Turner, stating that the story of Tilton carrying her from her bed was a wicked lie, and the letter of January 10th, telling Mrs. Tilton that Mrs. Morse had offered inducements to her to tell stories about her husband, which she did not think would be right after the kindness she had received at both their hands.

These two letters were admitted in evidence, and the Court then took a recess, after which the cross-examination of Moulton was resumed. I was handed the envelope containing Bessie Turner exhibits, and recognized the handwriting on it as Mr. Tilton's.

The envelope was placed in evidence.

Witness continued: The first money I received from Mr. Beecher was on June 26th, 1871, in a check for $155.85; received it enclosed in an envelope; told him the bill for Bessie Turner's schooling expenses was due, and in reply I received that check. This was the first bill I received or knew of for Bessie's schooling; think the bill was from C. C. Betty, principal of the school. On getting the bill I communicated with Beecher. The next money was received November 14th, 1871, when I got $150 by check from Beecher, Mrs. Tilton saying it was required for Bessie Turner. The next sum was got May 29, 1872, a check for $294.76. I received a request from Mrs. Tilton in August, 1871, for $150, which I gave her, and the $150 given me in November, 1871, was to reimburse me for my advance to her. The next money was on February 18th, 1873, $500. $245 of it was paid Mr. Betty, and the balance was given to Mrs. Tilton, in currency; do not know how the fact of Mrs. Tilton requiring money was conveyed to me.

The letter was produced and handed to witness.

This note is in my handwriting. I sent it to Mr. Beecher. I received the amount asked for in the letter from Beecher.

The letter was read, dated New Dorp, October 1st, 1872, requesting the sum of $294.76.

Do not remember what this money was for. I paid the first bill of Bessie Turner's by a check for $155.27.

Counsel here read various items of bills paid for the maintenance of Bessie Turner at the seminary at Steubenville.

The letters of the 7th of February, 1871, are within my recollection; one was from Tilton to me, and the other two were from Beecher to Mrs. Tilton. They were all written for purposes of reconciliation. This was shortly before the starting of the *Golden Age* newspaper. Tilton invested some $4,000 or $5,000 in it, Mr. Mason invested $3,000, Mr. Woodruff subscribed $3,000, I subscribed $3,000, and Mr. Robinson subscribed $1,000. The terms of these subscriptions were that they should be paid by Tilton, I believe, and Tilton gave them his notes for the amounts. These subscriptions were paid in as they were wanted after the 2d of March. All of Tilton's time was absorbed with the paper. During this time I saw Beecher, but not frequently. Tilton might have been present on one or two occasions. I was at Tilton's house shortly after the *Golden Age* was started, when Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull were there. This was in 1871, before the publication of the Woodhull statement, I think in the month of February. I was looking for Beecher, and found him in the office of the *Golden Age*, with Tilton. Mr. Beecher, Tilton, Oliver Johnson and myself were together at a yacht race in October, 1871. We were together then about three or four hours. I invited Beecher and Tilton there. I do not remember if he visited the warehouses that day. I do not know if Beecher and Tilton dined at my house after the yacht race. The publication of the Woodhull biography was in September, 1871. I don't remember if it was published in the *Golden Age*. It was published in the form of a small pamphlet. I never read it all through. Her life was issued in a tract form, but I do not know if it was one of the *Golden Age* publications. Woodruff about this time surrendered his note to Tilton, and was released from the payment of half his subscription which he had paid. I do not recollect the date of the publication of "Sir Marmaduke's Musings." Tilton never told me that his publication of the "Life of Victoria Woodhull" in the *Golden Age* was disastrous to him and his newspaper enterprise. Tilton said to me he did it as a friendly act, and in the interest of repression of the stories against Beecher. I told him that I thought its effects would be disastrous to the paper. I cannot fix the date of my going out of the paper, but think it was the same time as the other. Woodruff said that it would be better for Theodore Tilton to be sole proprietor of the paper. I did not then consider that Tilton was sole proprietor of the paper. The notes were given by Tilton, to be payable on the success of the *Golden Age*. In September, 1871, Mrs. Woodhull visited my house. She may have dined there once or twice. I may have urged my wife to make her acquaintance. I think the last time I saw her was in the Autumn of 1872. I do not remember that Tilton and I had any difficulty with Mrs. Woodhull when I last saw her. I never heard from Tilton that Mrs. Woodhull was threatening to publish an article called "Tit for Tat," reflecting on several ladies.

The Court adjourned.

HOME NEWS.

$10 Reward.

For several days past some of our subscribers on Fifth avenue, Smithfield, Wood, and Liberty streets, have been annoyed by the depredations of vandals, who steal the GAZETTE after the carriers have made their rounds. We will pay a reward of $10 for the detection of the parties who are guilty of these thefts, or for any information that leads to their arrest.

Womens' Christian Association.

The seventh anniversary of the Womens' Christian Association will be held at the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, on Sabbath evening, January 24th, at 7:30.

Sleigh Smashed.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, as two young men were driving along the Perrysville road, in Alleg... a sleigh, ... ran off and the sleigh was entirely demolished. The occupants, two young men, were both thrown out and somewhat bruised. The horse and sleigh belonged to Mr. Stacy.

The Commissionership Question.

Yesterday, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, in the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* Jacob Lashel vs. Jacob Stuckrath, A. M. Brown, Esq., attorney for the plaintiff, made a motion to quash the writ of *quo warranto*, giving his reasons, that the prosecutor, Jacob Lashel, is not a proper party to prosecute the writ or use the process of the Court.

Second—That the case was improperly granted without the suggestion of the attorney-general.

Third—The suggestion is insufficient, both in form and substance, to warrant the granting of the writ. The paper was ordered to be filed.

Allegheny Street Department.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. Ackley in the chair.

On motion the engineer was directed to prepare an estimate of the cost of placing a stone wall at the head of Boyle street.

Street Commissioner Tyson was directed to grade Fairmount street at the intersection with Quarry street, to conform with the grade of that street.

An ordinance was ordered to be submitted to Councils appointing Messrs. Wm. F. Richardson, R. H. Knox, and Henry Gerwig viewers to assess the benefits and damages for grading the Troy Hill road.

An ordinance was also ordered for the grading and paving of Williams street, from Ohio to Perry streets.

Mr. Israel V. Hoag was re-elected Inspector of Street Improvements.

The Street Commissioners were authorized to purchase four sections of hose with which to clean the street crossings.

Bills to the amount of $45.36.

They decided to ask for an appropriation of $40,000 to meet their expenses for the year.

Adjourned to meet on Tuesday afternoon.

Funeral of Mr. John Ross.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mr. Jno. Ross took place from the family residence in Aiken avenue, near Shady Side station, and a very large number of friends were gathered on the occasion to testify their esteem for the departed.

The deceased among those who were personally acquainted with him, was held in great regard for many excellent traits of head and heart. As a friend he was true and constant, ever ready to lend a helping hand, to those whom he numbered among his more intimate associates. Socially, he was quiet in demeanor, courteous, and kindly in manner, and was a recognized favorite in the circle in which he moved. In public life he filled a number of positions of trust, around the Court House and at Harrisburg previous to his election to the Secretaryship of the Water Commission. Since his retiracy from this last position he had been in failing health, and in the hope of recuperation, sought the salubrious climate of Colorado, but it was of no avail and he returned to his home without having accomplish the purpose of his westward journeyings.

His death will be a source of sincere sorrow among a large circle of friends.

School Boards.

The following school boards have recently organized:

Twelfth Ward (O'Hara School)—President, Wm. Freeman; Secretary, Dr. Asdale; Treasurer, Robert Liddell; Directors, Geo. F. Larimer, Thos. Rowswell, R. Thompson. No ward school tax will be levied this year, as the board has a balance of $2,200 from last year.

Wilkins District—Thirty-seventh Ward—President, W. H. Devore; Secretary, W. F. Gardiner; Treasurer, Andrew Miller; W. H. Devore, 1876; L. B. Davidson, 1876; W. F. Gardiner, 1877; Levi Ludwick, 1877; Conrad Fox, 1878; John Fisher, 1878.

Mt. Albion District—Eighteenth Ward—President, David Kirk; Secretary, C. W. Lewis; Treasurer, W. W. Young, David Kirk, 1876; Wm. Francis, 1877; John McMasters, 1877; C. W. Lewis, 1878; James Davidson, 1878.

North Sub-District—Fourth Ward—Dr. T. W. Shaw, President; Dr. J. C. Burgher, Secretary, and Mr. N. Holmes, Treasurer.

St. Clair District—Twenty-seventh Ward—August Ammon, President; Joseph Kimmel, Secretary, and Martin Fagan, Treasurer.

Minersville District—Thirteenth Ward.—President, Joseph S. Lowry; Secretary, W. S. McCutcheon; Treasurer, Geo. L. Whitney. Joseph S. Lowry, 1876; W. S. McCutcheon, 1876; E. J. Taylor, 1877; George Sellers, 1877; Robert Arthurs, 1878; J. A. Hunter, 1878.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Suits Brought by the Receiver.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, suits were brought against the following parties by Receiver Bailey, who are alleged to be in account with the Nation Trust Company:

Name.	*Amount claimed.*
W. J. McFetridge	$ 480 00
Henry Elkin	305 00
J. S. L. Knox	196 77
James Gallagher	22,071 74
John Matthews	1,250 00
Kirsh & Van Buren	315 92
S. A. Vetter	280 00
William Elkin	290 00

Summons were issued in each case.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Exhibition by the Junior Class this Evening.

The Junior Class of the Western University will give an entertainment in University Hall this evening, to which friends of the institution are invited. The programme of exercises embraces the following orations:

Value of Reputation..........Thomas Wood Lloyd.
Self Culture..........John Moorhead, Jr.
Change..........Charles Richard Matchett.
Worship of Success..........Marshall Childs.
Influence..........Oliver Herbert Farley.
Work and Wages..........Thomas H. Baird Patterson.
Conscience and Law..........George Henry Stengel.
Liberty, True and False..........Harry L. H. Blair.
Agriculture..........Charles Jennings Phillips.
Choice of Occupation..........P. Ross McCullough.
The Power of Woman..........Samuel Augustus Ammon.
Obedience..........James Milton Taylor.

The literary exercises will be interspersed with good music, and the entertainment promises to be very enjoyable.

WANTS HIS MONEY.

Action Against the Executors of an Estate to Recover the Amount of a Life Insurance Policy.

An action was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, by Hironimus Miller against Anton Schmidt and Joseph Hartman for the recovery of $4,400. The plaintiff alleges that in the year 1870 he insured the life of his wife in the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Albany, New York, for the sum of $5,000,—the amount of the policy to be paid to him at her death; that said policy was taken out for his sole benefit, and that under this understanding he paid the cash premiums on it, both at the time it was taken out and at all times thereafter when they became due; that before the death of his wife she appointed the respondents' executors, and that they have collected, on account of said policy, the sum of $4,700, out of which they have only paid over to the plaintiff $300. A summon was issued.

OUR AMERICAN ITALY.

Florida as a Winter Resort—Its Salubrity of Climate—Early History—Attractive Scenery—The Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion Routes—Cheap and Agreeable Winter Excursions.

We assume that the readers of the GAZETTE are also readers of the popular magazines, those monthly libraries in popular form, so cheap, so versatile and interesting as to command multitudes of readers, and so instructive as to be worthy of the title of great popular educators. In months past one and another of these magazines have been unfolding, by engraving and letter press, the glories of a State, where balmy Spring or gentle Summer ever reign,—the one exchanging its glory for the other, but neither of them permitting rude Autumn or frigid Winter to enter their domains. It is the land of resort for invalids seeking health from that great physician and restorer, gentle nature; of the tourist, who seeks new scenes, to gratify his taste and while away his time; of the sportsman, who finds game unique and wonderful, to test his skill or try his patience; even the speculator comes here, for in incipient and cheaply bought orange groves and sugar plantations are prospective fortunes. Thus all classes and conditions are attracted to this land,—the famous region where in earlier times the fountain of youth,—the waters of immortality were sought,—our American Italy,—Sunny Florida! Before we speak of its many attractions, we will inform our readers of the many ways to get there, and the cheapness of the routes.

HOW TO GET THERE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which under its present administration, has gained an enviable reputation as the great railroad of the country, in its list of 600 tourist routes to various parts of the country, offers twenty-four distinct routes to or from Florida. The cheapness of these is something marvelous, when it is remembered that the excursions vary from about $50 to about $60 each. These several routes include the Washington and Alexandria, Richmond, Wilmington, Columbia, Augusta, Charlotte, Savannah, Charleston,—and indeed all the routes which can be named, and by means of which any part of the South can be taken *en route*. Thus water trips, involving passage on the lines of steamers that ply on the bays and inferior waters, or land trips by any railway, can be taken at choice, either going or coming. Thus the cost of the trip is made exceedingly low, and the cheapness of living in Florida serves to make the trip nearly, if not quite, as cheap as staying at home. We may add that the lines passed over are well conducted, and the trip can be made cheaply and with comfort. In addition to the places thus briefly noticed, the routes to Florida embrace Macon, Augusta, Lynchburg, Greensboro, Danville, Petersburg, Weldon, Knoxville, and other points whose names are familiar to those who participated in, or watched the movements of, the armies of the North and South during the anxious and painful years of war. But the marks of conflict have generally disappeared, and gentle peace, with healing on its wings, has descended to make waste places glad and eradicate all personal animosities. In passing through these memorable scenes the tourist will see little to remind him of the terrible events which, ten years ago, were occurring here. The welcome is just as cordial, and the sojourn quite as pleasant, as if no evil genius had ever cried "havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

ATTRACTIONS OF FLORIDA.

Within the last half a score of years, a comparatively new field has been opened to the health and pleasure seekers of the Northern States, and the popularity already gained by this region of perpetual summer now rivals that of Southern France or balmy Italy,—those lands of refuge for the feeble, and resorts of pleasure for the people of Western and Northern Europe, who flee from the rigors of their native climes to find healing and repose beneath the placid skies and amid the balmy breezes that distinguish the regions bordering on the Mediterranean. Twenty years ago the number of visitors who sought the extreme south-eastern portion of the United States in winter were so few as to be exceptional. The hundreds who migrated from their northern homes when frost presaged the coming of dreaded winter, passed by the mild regions of their own land to find an endurable atmosphere in the Bahamas or the West Indies. But the great Rebellion, like all great wars, taught important lessons, and, profiting by one of these, a sanitarian was found in Florida where hosts of invalids and pleasure-seekers now annually resort to enjoy a salubrity of temperature and a wealth of natural beauty unsurpassed in the world.

Florida is principally a peninsula, shaped very much like the "boot of Italy," to which it is often and aptly compared by writers. It lies between twenty five degrees and thirty-one degrees north lattitude, and between eighty degrees and eighty seven degrees forty-four minutes west longitude. It is about three hundred and eighty five miles long from north to south, and about fifty miles wide, this width increasing at the northern extremity of the State, where it borders on Georgia and Alabama, to a breadth of two hundred and fifty miles. Its surface is generally level,—probably at no place being elevated more than three hundred feet above the sea,—and much of the southern portion is covered with water, called the Everglades, filled with almost impenetrable islands, amid the fastnesses of which the Seminole Indians held at bay for a quarter of a century the military power of the United States, and performed deeds of cruel daring that have placed the names of Osceola and Billy Bowlegs on the highest scroll of aboriginal renown. Having a surface area more than a fourth larger than the State of New York, and a population of only about one-third that of Boston, it can readily be understood that the greater portion of it is a wilderness, unbroken by the advance of civilization, and in portions almost unknown. But this wilderness is by no means destitute of attractions and interest. It is the paradise of sportsmen. It is an exhaustless field of research for the student of nature. It is a vast and inviting area of tropical beauty for the tourist; and it is so penetrated by mighty rivers and meandering bayous that almost every portion of it can be reached without danger or excessive fatigue.

It combines most of the tropical growth and jungle life found in the three continents, and yet is comparatively free from the dangerous surroundings and malarious exhalations which render similar portions of the eastern hemisphere so dangerous to human life.

ITS DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.

Great as this historical interest undoubtedly is, it is yet but one of the many attractions of Florida. The austere Northerner and the cynical European," says a recent magazine writer, "have been heard to murmur incredulously at the tales of the modern writers who grow enthusiastic over the charms of our new winter paradise. Yet what of fiction could exceed in romantic interest the history of this venerable State? What poet's imagination seven times heated, could paint foliage whose splendors should surpass that of the virgin forests of the Oclawaha and Indian rivers? What 'fountain of youth' could be imagined more redolent of enchantment than the 'Silver Spring' now annually visited by fifty thousand tourists? The subtle moonlight, the perfect glory of the dying sun as he sinks below a horizon fringed with fantastic trees, the perfume faintly borne from the orange groves, the murmurous music of the waves along the inlets, and the mangrove covered banks, are beyond words.

"Over the level breadth of ninety miles between these two waters constantly blow odorous and health-giving ocean winds, and under their influence and that of the genial sun springs up an almost miraculous subtropical vegetation. It is the home of the palmetto and the cabbage palm, the live-oak and the cypress, the mistletoe with its bright green leaves and red berries, the Spanish moss, the ambitious mangrove, the stately magnolia, the *smilax china*, the orange, the myrtle, the water-lily, the jasmine, the cork tree, the sisalhemp, the grape, and the cocoanut. There the Northerner, wont to boast of the brilliant sunsets of his own clime, finds all his past experiences outdone. In the winter months, soft breezes come caressingly; the whole peninsula is carpeted with blossoms, and the birds sing sweetly in the untrodden thickets. It has the charm of wildness, of mystery; it is untamed; civilization has not stained it."

EASE OF ACCESS.

These attractions are now accessible to the valetudinarian and pleasure seekers with as little fatigue, and can be enjoyed with as much comfort, as the frequented summer resorts in Northern States. The writer already quoted, who wrote amid the scenes described, says: "A good many people fancy that, in going to Florida, they are about to absent themselves from the accessories of civilization—that they must undergo considerable privation. Nothing could more agreeably correct this impression than a stay of a few days in Jacksonville. All city characteristics have crept into the young Florida metropolis. Such good hotels as the St. James and the National, such well-ordered streets, such charming suburbs as 'Brooklyn' and 'Riverside' and 'La Villa' and 'Wyoming,' where the invalid can find the coveted repose and enjoy the delicious climate; such an abundance of newspapers and books, of carriages and saddle-horses, and such convenient access to all other desirable points along the great river, as one finds, are sufficient to satisfy even the most querulous. Jacksonville is filled with pleasant houses, where lodgings are let, and from December until April its population is doubled; society is active; excursions, parties, and receptions occur almost daily; gayety rules the hour. For it is not invalids who crowd Florida now-a-days, but the wealthy and the well. One-fourth of the annual visitors are in pursuit of health; the others are crusading to find the phantom pleasure. Fully one-half of the resident population of Jacksonville is Northern, and has settled there since the war. The winter evenings are especially pleasant. In the early days of December the mercury during the day ranges from seventy-nine degrees to eighty degrees, but at nightfall sinks to seventy degrees, and the cool breeze from the river produces a most delicious temperature.

HEALTHFULNESS.

What is said of Jacksonville applies equally as well to other places in the peninsula. Hibernia, on an island in the St. John's river, and Magnolia, near by it, which contains a large establishment, erected many years ago, especially for invalids, are much frequented by Northerners. Throughout the winter months these health resorts have the climate of Indian summer, and at Green Cove Spring,—just above Magnolia, where there are sulphur waters of peculiar healing virtues in rheumatism and dyspepsia,—a goodly company usually assembles with the first advent of "the season." Palatka is a very pretty town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, on the same river. It is also a favorite resort, and the facilities for travel on the river to this point are pronounced quite as numerous and as good as those upon the Hudson. Consumptives from the North return yearly to this place, in the vivifying and delicious climate of which they find an arrest of the decree that death has apparently signed against them. "The town of Palatka is backed by an interminable pine forest, through which run but few roads; but the ample space along the river front abounds in grand groves of oak, draped with the cool mosses, hung in most ravishingly artistic forms; and the wild orange grows in the streets. The town has a cheery, neat, New England look; the white-painted houses, with their porches nestling in vines and shrubbery, invite to repose. The two old-fashioned, roomy hotels are cool and comfortable. The mornings in December, January, February, and March—the four absolutely perfect months of eastern Florida—are wonderfully soft and balmy; the sun shines generously, but there is no suspicion of annoying heat. The breeze gently rustles the enormous leaves of the banana, or playfully tumbles a golden orange to the ground. The giant cactus in a neighboring garden peers out from among the fruit trees like some scaly monster. The cart of the 'cracker,' (the native farmer's appellation,) laden with game and vegetables, plies from door to door, and wild turkeys and dappled deer are purchased for dinner. Little parties lazily bestow themselves along the river bank, with books or sketching materials, and alternately work, doze, or gossip. At evening a splendid white moonlight transfigures all the leaves and trees and flowers."

Scattered along the St. John's and Oclawaha rivers are many other resorts for visitors, such as the Silver Spring, which tradition designates as the "fountain of youth" so zealously yet vainly sought by de Leon; Welaka, with its excellent sulphur springs; Picolata, Enterprise, and Mellonville. Still others exist on the lakes, reached from different points on the mighty St. John's; and the tourist can experience no difficulty in finding comfortable accommodations and plenty of agreeable company.

TRADITION AND SPORT.

Not to refer to the wonderful history of this region, or the remarkable natural scenery it contains we can refer to one feature that is worth the entire trip to see. Silver Spring is certainly one of the wonders of the world. The tradition that it is 'the fountain of youth,' of which the aborigenes talked so enthusiastically to Ponce de Leon, seems firmly founded. The river or spring rises suddenly from the ground, and after running nine miles through foliage-shrouded banks, which are more luxuriantly beautiful than poet's wildest dream, empties into the Oclawaha. Transparent to the very bottom, the waters show one, at the depth of thirty or forty feet, the floor of this wonderful basin, with bubbles here and there denoting one of the sources; and the refraction of the rays of light produces most brilliant effects. There is nothing like it elsewhere, either in Europe or America; the foliage is even more gorgeously tropical than that on the Oclawaha, and its arrangement is more dainty and poetic.

"Indian river (the paradise of sportsmen) is difficult of access, but swarms of travelers are now finding their way there. The so-called river is really an arm of the sea; its waters are salt; its westward shore was once highly cultivated by the Spaniards, and it could, with a little renewed attention, be made one of the richest garden spots in America. The sportsman who pitches his tent for a few days on the splendid camping-grounds on the westward shore, will see the pelican, the cormorant, the sea-gull, gigantic turtles, many of them weighing five hundred pounds; may see the bears exploring the nests for turtles' eggs; may 'fire-huut' the deer in the forests; chase the alligator to his lair; shoot at the 'raft-duck,' and fish from the salt-ponds all kinds of finny monsters. Hardly a thousand miles from here, one may find the most delicate and delightful tropical scenery, and may dwell in a climate which neither Hawaii nor Southern Italy can excel."

ITS GREAT CHARM.

The climate of Florida is undoubtedly its chief charm. Its beauties and virtues have for a hundred years filled the homes of St. Augustine with people striving to recover from the effects of severer surroundings. The equable temperature is one of the great excellences of the climate. The thermometer rarely falls below thirty degrees, or rises above ninety-five degrees. The mean temperature of the winter months at St. Augustine for one hundred years, according to the old Spanish records, averaged a little over sixty degrees. The climate of the State is of course varied, as it extends through six degrees of latitude. The greatest heats in summer are never equal to those experienced in New York and Boston. One writer, who is considered good authority, says that during his eighteen years of residence in Florida, the greatest heat was ninety-six degrees in the shade. The climate of the whole State, from October to June, has been characterized as "one continuous spring." Periods of cold or frost never last but a few hours, and rarely come, save in January, once or twice. The nights, whatever the character of the days preceding them, are always cool. Both the winter and summer weather in East Florida are delightful. The winters in that section are so mild that 'the most delicate vegetables and plants of the Caribbean Islands,' says one writer, 'experience there not the least injury from the season;' and the orange, the plantain, the banana, the guava, and the pine-apple attain a luxuriant growth. The medical statistics of the army show that the climate of the State, as a whole, ranks pre-eminent in point of salubrity."

"A general impression prevails in the North that, on account of the large bodies of swamp-land in the State, any one going there to reside, even temporarily, would incur danger of malarial disease. It is, however, established beyond controversy that there is never any danger from malaria in the winter months:

THE TRAVEL THITHER.

The large and rapidly-increasing amount of Florida travel has naturally attracted attention from those intrusted with the management of transportation lines, and, as a result, facilities are now afforded for its accommodation as complete as the most exacting could desire. The rapid progress of railway construction in the South Atlantic States, during the last ten years, has completed all essential links, so that the journey from northern cities to Jacksonville—the principal city of Florida—can be made without detention, in through trains of luxurious cars, with as much comfort, and at rates as low, as rule upon any of the great lines of railway traversing the densely-populated portions of the Union. No experienced traveler need be told of the advantages of an all-rail route; and it is only necessary, therefore, to call the attention of tourists to some of the attractions which characterize the lines herein presented. Perfect as facilities may be between remote terminal points, they cannot, in themselves, meet all the demands of travelers for health and pleasure. These require convenient stopping places, where needed rest can be obtained and objects of interest be found to break the tedium of delay and satisfy the mind's cravings for information and knowledge. Many who visit the "Soft South" are so enfeebled by physical ailments that they can neither endure continuous land journeys nor the rough sea-voyage, and these seek channels where fatigue may be avoided. To all such the routes by rail, as now arranged, are commended. These routes pass through some of the most interesting scenes—historical and natural—in America, and they have dotted along them, at convenient distances, cities and towns where refinement has concentrated all essential comforts, and where stirring events have recorded their progress in enduring monuments.

In closing this notice, we need only remark that quite a number of Pittsburghers have made permanent homes in Florida, and others have temporarily visited it. From all, we have but one report, and this is substantially what is mentioned above. To all who can, and those who need, we commend the trip. Books of description can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. Those who know the reliability of this Company do not need that we urge them to travel under its fostering care.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it once and see how superior it is to a coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke or soot or dust, as a coal fire does, and yet emits a heat twice as great as coal. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents,) for three or four minutes and you will have such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal costs you nine or ten cents. Where cheapness as well as cleanliness and comfort is much superior to coal. T. F.

Maginn's

Excelsior Crackers always give general satisfaction.

Foreign Exchange

on all the principal cities of the world sold, Gold, Silver and Government Bonds bought and sold, six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, and a general banking business transacted at the United States Bank, north east corner of Fifth and Wood streets. THS

The Most Reliable in the Market

Is Maginn's Excelsior Crackers; they are made from pure material.

"A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned."

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, will receive *One Dollar* and upwards. Deposits of small amounts especially solicited. You can draw your money at any time *without notice*, or if left on time will draw *Six per cent.* interest. Try it. MWF

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

Chasing the Mayor's Proclamation—Judge Mellon's Hunt For It—Citizens' Meeting.

The meeting of the Taxpayers' Central Union yesterday afternoon was rather thinly attended, but the exercises were of quite an interesting character.

Mr. Finley commenced business by presenting the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our efforts to procure a proclamation, in order that a new election may be had, we disclaim all feelings of malice towards any person or persons, and that to us it makes little difference who the chief magistrate may be, provide he be honest and competent, but we do deem it a matter of importance to the taxpayer's of this city, as to whether the immense profits, amounting in the aggregate in three years, probably to $70,000 or $75,000, shall go into the pocket of that functionary, or whether it shall be put into the city treasury, thereby relieving the burden of taxes to that extent.

CHASING THE PROCLAMATION.

Judge Mellon, from the Committee on the Legality of the Mayor's Election, presented the following:

Your committee report that ever since their appointment they have given the Mayor's proclamation hot pursuit. They first smoked it out with mandamus writs, and tracked it to the *Commercial* office. There they found they were *barking up the wrong tree.* They afterwards tracked it to the GAZETTE office. There they were assured they could catch it with a few greenbacks. Merely enough to cover the printers' bill. The GAZETTE men had doubts about whether the city officials wanted it or would care to pay for it. They couldn't see exactly to what account the Controller could charge it. It would not come under the head of "city banquets" or "City Hall furniture." It naturally belonged to "municipal funerals," they thought, but as the legality of paying for such funerals out of the city funds had been questioned under the Wallace act, they doubted whether the Controller would allow it. To allay these doubts, your committee gave the GAZETTE their written obligation, with which they expressed themselves fully satisfied, and your committee then thought they had the "game" secured. One of your committee, however, suggested they ought to have a *proof* before leaving the office, lest thieves might steal the copy, but he was overruled. The committee was sure they had it under their thumb, and informed their friends they might expect it the next morning for breakfast; but when your committee lifted the cover the next morning, the "little joker" wasn't there. Some wizard had whisked it away during the night. The GAZETTE men thought some errors existed in it and it needed a zeal, &c.

LET IT SEVERELY ALONE.

We ... waited on the next day by the Mayor's messenger, who informed us the proclamation was now all complete, revised, corrected and improved, with seal attached, &c., and he wanted to know what we would do about it. We could do no more than pay him for a copy of it. This did not seem satisfactory, although he promised the copy. Your committee could not venture more in view of the fact that they might not get it published in the official papers if they had it, and no other papers would do. They had already bargained for its publication and failed. The want of the city seal was no obstacle, as it requires no seal to make it valid, and errors in the copy, even if they existed, are not usually objected to by printers if paid for setting up the job. Some wizard might suggest some other difficulty to the printers. If we bagged the game, it must be cooked in the Captain's pot, and the Captain mightn't end it and go supperless himself: Your committee would, therefore, recommend to let the proclamation severely alone, and when it ceases to be of importance it will probably come out of its own accord.

This recommendation leads us to consider the value of the document to the taxpayers. Its value consists in its supposed necessity to a new election; but this is a mistake. It has been elevated to undue prominence by being called a proclamation. There is no such term used in the law or ordinance. No act of Assembly requires it. The act of Assembly provides for city elections and prescribes the day on which they shall be held, and the city ordinance prescribes it as a duty of the Mayor to give at least ten days notice of such elections in the official papers. The ordinance is merely directory, and if the Mayor neglects his duty it may be a misdemeanor on his part, and subject him to impeachment, but cannot take away the right of holding the election, or invalidate it if held. By a higher power—the State Legislature—the Sheriff of the county is directed to give notice of general elections, but if he neglected it, no one will say an election could not be held.

DISCUSSING THE RESULT.

But if an election is held, what is its value to the taxpayer? With its political party value this general committee has no concern. It would have some value to us in its tendency to break up the city ring, but not so if the ring is supported and maintained by Councils. Unless Councils move for a change and for retrenchment no new set of officials can do much, or can be expected to do much in that line. No matter what political party they might belong to, they would be absorbed as was Blackmore.

The only substantial service a new election would afford the taxpayer is the opportunity for a reduction of official salaries. Some fifty or sixty thousand dollars might be saved in that way. But this again depended on the Councils. If we had a new set of officers their salaries then would remain the same as at present unless Councils could now reduce all but the Mayor's salary if they would—and as to the Mayor, if Councils would simply pass a resolution requesting our delegation at Harrisburg to procure a repeal of that little proviso which Mr. Jones, going by way of Baltimore, had injected into the Act of Assembly of last June it would act like a charm, and Mr. Jones' enormous fees and emoluments could be dispensed with. He could be reduced to a modest salary like the Court House officials. There is no constitutional difficulty about it. The matter is just this: The Legislature of last year passed an act that in all cities the Councils should have the power to fix Mayor's salaries, which shall be in lieu of all fees and perquisites. This was all right and proper, but Mr. Jones of Baltimore had this little proviso added to it for his own special benefit, at least he is credited with it, viz.: "Provided that this act shall not effect the salary, fees and emoluments of any Mayor in office, or already elected to office." Now the same power which made can unmake, and all we need is a repeal of the words "or already elected to office." If our present delegation at Harrisburgh will do this and our Councils will act on it, we are safe in the event of an election or no election, and whilst we hold the election of last year to have been premature, and would like to see a new deal and have our officials legally qualified, yet we do not consider a new election of paramount importance to us as taxpayers as to induce us to allow ourselves to be used by politicians and office seekers to promote their individual interests.

THE END.

We have deemed it necessary to explain what we think to be our true position, so that we may not be misconstrued. The Taxpayer's General Committee regards no interests but those of the general taxpayer, without distinction of party, or section, or locality. Our preference or opposition in regard to officials and councilmen is governed solely by their value to the taxpayers. We support or oppose candidates for municipal position solely on this ground, as this means everything. The city cannot prosper, and no trades or industries in it ever prosper when weighed down with oppressive taxation, and general party politics has nothing to do with municipal government.

[The hilarious spirit of the committee seems to have worked its powers of memory and run away with its regard for veracity. A part of the reported dialouge with one of the GAZETTE publishers, as given above, has no other foundation than the florid imagination of the venerable scribe of the facetious committee.—ED.]

Considerable discussion next ensued on the advisability of calling a citizens' meeting for the purpose of nominating a citizens' ticket, irrespective of party. Captain Ward moved that such a meeting be called to nominate candidates for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller, but no action was taken on it.

TAXATION OF PROPERTY.

The following was offered by Mr. James D. Kelly.

WHEREAS, The law proposed by the subcommittee on taxation is not uniform on the same class of subjects or property within the territorial limits authorized for levying the tax, and it is not the object of the Taxpayers' Union to get up a bill for taxation that will be hard on one class of property for the benefit of the other, therefore be it

Resolved, That the said bill be indefinitely postponed, and that we stand to the object of our constitution to procure retrenchment of expenditures and honest administration of city affairs and reduction of taxation.

The resolution was postponed until councils have acted on a similar bill which is now pending before it, and the Union adjourned.

The Light

for the past few days has been particularly good for taking negatives. Persons wishing photographs of themselves or friends, will do well to call on B. L. H. Dabbs, 46 and 48 Sixth street, before giving their orders elsewhere.

Maginn's

Excelsior Crackers *are made* from pure material and not inferior stock.

WEATHER STRIPS

At THOMPSON & CO'.S, 84 Wood street.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism.

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street. MWF.

Grocers and Others

Ask for Maginn's Excelsior Crackers, and take no others. They are the most reliable in the market.

One Dollar a Day

in five years will amount to $1794 10 if deposited in the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

For Seventeen Years

Maginn's Crackers have been in our market, and give general satisfaction.

The Safest Place in the World

for depositing money is in a Bank where the the stockholders are *individually liable*, such as the *Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.*
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, President.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Jacob G. Fletcher, bankrupt, Bradford county. The reports of Register Overton on the petitions of Samuel B. Aspinwall and Wm. S. Pierce, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and filed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

William L. Hamilton, bankrupt, Lock Haven, Clinton county. An order was made restraining Hiram Myers from proceeding on a certain execution.

William Carmichael, bankrupt, Mercer county. On petition of the assignee an order was made for the sale of certain real estate and personal property.

J. J. Albeitz & Co., et al., creditors, vs. Gottleib Seidle, debtor, Allegheny city. The petition of McKee, Scott & Co., asking for the dismissal of the original petition in bankruptcy, and all proceedings thereunder, for insufficiency, the same having been argued on the 16th instant, and after due consideration by the Court, the matter is referred to Register Shafer to ascertain whether the requisite number of creditors representing the required amount, have joined in these proceedings.

Dawson & Bailey, creditors, vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Crawford county. On petition presented, Charles Johnston and other creditors have leave to intervene in these proceedings. An order was also granted restraining certain executive creditors from interfering with the property of the debtors.

In the matter of James Bown, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt, on petition of the bankrupt presented, an order was made for a meeting of his creditors, at the office of Register Shafer, on the 9th prox, for the purpose of passing upon and considering a proposition to be made them by the said bankrupt in full settlement and satisfaction of all his debts due them—notice of said meeting to be given said creditors, by the said Register, by printed circular and by newspaper advertisement—the said Register to preside at and over said meeting.

In the matter of John Horn, bankrupt, of Allegheny, the assignees report of the sale of certain real estate, was presented and confirmed *nisi.*

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.*)

Edward O'Neill vs. Thomas B. Backhouse *et al*; an action to recover money deposited with the Ohio Township Trust Company, of which defendants are stockholders. Jury out.

Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co. An action on a book account. On trial.

In the case of J. C. Converse, trustee of the Peoples' Saving Bank of McKeesport, vs. John P... Penny, an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $3,127 50.

Trial List for To-day.

Shaffer vs. McKee.
Lohr vs. Weever.
Reiter et al. vs. Nellis & Co.
Schaffer, & Bro. vs. Bowers.
Millett & Co. vs. Morrell.
Davis vs. Hubbard et al.
Erisman vs. May et al.
Hermann, trustee, vs. McGatchen.
Enterprise Savings Bank vs. Nation Trust Company.
Betram vs. Pfarr & Dietsch.
Pentecost vs. Gebert.
Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Dravo & McDonald vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Co.
Price et al. vs. Reed et al.
Beatty et al. Adams vs. Coleman.
McElroy & Dickson vs. Ash.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

In the case of Irwin vs. West's executors, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Stewart & Cook vs. J. C. Bedell; action to recover on an article of agreement. In 1871, plaintiff purchased from the defendant a store located in the village of Mansfield, in Scott township, including all the goods, good-will and fixtures. An article of agreement was entered into by the parties, wherein the defendant was bound under a penalty of $10,000 not to engage in the sale of goods in Scott or Union townships either as clerk, agent or principal for a period of seven years. The plaintiff alleged that said contract had been violated, and brought action for damages. A non-suit was taken in the case.

David Ferry et ux. vs. Bryce, Walker & Co.; action for injury sustained by wife of plaintiff by falling into an open ash pit in front of the defendants' glass house on the South Side. Non suit was taken.

In the case of James P. Rankin vs. James McCarrell, the plaintiff's counsel made a motion for a new trial.

D. P. Hatch et ux. vs. Michael Graver; action on alleged breach of contract. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

McClaren vs. Thornburg et al.
Burke vs. Allinder.
Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Hill.
Bloss vs. Bunting.
Watson vs. Scheid.
Carlisle vs. Federal Street Passenger Railway Company.
McGeary vs. Milligan.
Kallihar vs. Barton & Keeny.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Holderman vs. McCreery.
Galway vs. Marshall.
Peterson vs. city of Pittsburgh.
McCabe's ex'r vs. Hickey.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Collier.*)

Commonwealth vs. August Bielfelt, indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Margaret McMullen. Verdict of acquittal rendered, and the prosecutrix directed to pay the costs.

In the case of George Sellers, indicted for false pretenses on oath of G. A. Klager, a *nolle pros.* was allowed.

John Southwick was convicted of false pretenses charged by Patrick O'Brien.

Martin J. Griffin was convicted of willful trespass charged by Ellen C. Hopes.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Daw, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Henry Young is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

James Dunbar.	William Dean.
Joseph Laufman.	Albert Gardner.
Calvin Smith.	Bridget Hughes.
Fred. Heiser et al.	Robert Wells.
Thomas Daugherty.	Louis Graff.
Robert Barnett.	Robert Fife. (3).
John Williams.	Bridget Madden.
August Geisler.	J. P. Podden.
Elijah Barker (2).	Henry Stein.
Adolph Zwanzig.	Thomas Dewely.
John A. Young et al.	Mary Enright.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

The Work Continues.

The ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union are sill putting forth every effort to help the poor at the "Point." They have received handsome donations from different parties, and among other things, five barrels of crackers from Mr. S. S. Marvin, of this city. The provisions were freely distributed yesterday, and relief afforded many families. The visits will be repeated again to-day, and we are informed that the committee will ask additional donations to meet the wants of those who are really worthy.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
CONTINUED AT
Hugus & Hacke's.

Velvet Cloaks
at half price.

Black Silk Suits
at half price.

Black Alpaca Suits
at half price.

Seal Sacques and Muffs
reduced to cost.

Cloth Garments
reduced to cost.

Black and Colored Silks
at great reductions.

Black and Colored Dress Goods
at great reductions.

We have made a sweeping reduction in prices in all our departments in order to reduce stock, previous to our annual inventory.

HUGUS & HACKE,
T-TH&S. Fifth avenue and Market street.

J. L. Dunseath & Co.

We commend to the attention of business men, dealers and the public generally, the new firm of Messrs. J. L. Dunseath & Co., who have opened up an establishment at No. 301 Liberty street, where they purpose carrying on the business of Pork Packers and dealers in Provisions, Lard, Oil and Refined Lard, also Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef. The well-known reputable character of the gentlemen composing the firm is a sufficient guarantee that all articles in their line, will be of unsurpassed excellence, and their business experience and trade acquirements assure patrons of genuine honesty, favorable accommodation and fair-dealing. Mr. Dunseath has been for many years a member of the firm of Sellers & Co., where he made hosts of friends by his clever and agreeable system of business, and he comes to his new position with all the advantages of a ripe experience and an extensive acquaintance with all the minutia of the trade. That a liberal patronage will be awarded them is no idle prediction, as their worth must command success. See card on third page.

Iron City Fire Insurance Co.

Attention is directed to this Company as possessing all the elements of strength, soundness and reliability. The statement published elsewhere makes a creditable showing for those engaged in its management, and proves that the affairs of the past year have been highly prosperous and eminently satisfactory, notwithstanding the adverse influence of a dull business year. The management of a company is its life, and the Iron City being under the control of live men, offers to insurers an excellent safeguard for their property. Mr. David Campbell, the Secretary, is the right man in the right place, and to his labors the Iron City owes a great measure of its success.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Nuernberg at Baltimore; steamer England at New York; steamer Nederland at Philadelphia; steamer Caspian at Moville.

STATE REVENUES.

A Few Figures From the Auditor General's Report.

Allegheny county, according to the Auditor General's report, pays taxes into the State Treasury from the following sources: Tax on bank stock, $48,401 63; Allegheny Valley Railroad stock, $299 83; Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad stock, $2,980 04; Citizens' Passenger Railway, $1,600; Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway, $300; Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester, $600; Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, $807 90; Allegheny Bridge Company, $1,875; Birmingham Bridge $214 85; Keystone Bridge Company, $5,754 64; Sharpsburg & Lawrenceville Bridge Company, $355 50; Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, $235 78; Allegheny and Perrysville, $244 35. Besides these the insurance companies and other corporations contribute heavily to the State Treasury. Of tavern licenses, County Treasurer Kilgore supplies $37,142 24, and $15,967 48 on retailers' licenses, besides $665 for theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, and $1,831 10 for billiard room, bowling saloon, and ten-pin alley licenses. On eating-house licenses County Treasurer Kilgore sent $17,015 97 to the State, $632 70 on peddlers' licenses, $3,374 30 on brokers' licenses, and $1,539 06 on brewers' licenses.

Under the heading of "Refunded Cash," we find the following: "Thomas Ewing, late a member of the Constitutional Convention, refuses to accept the warrant issued June 13, 1873, in his favor, by the Convention, for $1,500, and returns the same for the use of the Commonwealth." The only other member who seems to have had scruples about accepting all he got was James Boyd, who refunded his $1,500 in a manner similar to Mr. Ewing.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

The Acting Mayor Claims Damages to the Amount of $20,000.

Alderman McMasters, through his counsel, Messrs. Marshall, Patterson and Barton, brought two actions against Charles W. Batchelor, John McMasters, Ralph Bagaley and Thomas McConnell, Jr., of the *Evening Telegraph*, yesterday, for damages sustained in the publication of certain articles in reference to the "bunko" men, in which the plaintiff alleges that the sheet aforesaid charges him with bribery, perjury and misdemeanor in office. The articles complained of were published on the eleventh and fifteenth days of the present month, respectively. The plaintiff denies the allegations as published, and claims damages in each case of $10,000, making $20,000 in all. Summons were issued.

LATEST RIVER NEWS

CINCINNATI, January 21.—The river has fallen 4 inches, but is now stati... ...ary. The gorge is still ... light drizzling rain ... firm. Weather milder, wit... all day.

CAIRO, January 21.—No arriv... ...als. Departed—Paragon, New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Ark. Ohio river. River 7 feet and falling. Weather cloudy and damp; mercury 54.

EVANSVILLE, January 21.—Weather cloudy and drizzling rain; mercury 40 to 46. River rising; about 5 feet on the guage. The Geo. Roberts made two trips to-day to and from Henderson. The Thos. Sherlock passed the Mt. Vernon this afternoon. A dense fog now prevailing will cause her to lay up for the night. The river is said to be gorged at West Franklin, twenty-four miles below, and at Three Mile Island, twelve miles down. There is no floating ice here.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—The river is falling, with 4 feet 6 inches in the canal. Slight rain all day and weather moderating greatly. The ice gorges are still firm, and there is no movements of boats.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Corn dull and lower at 85@86c. Bran $1.40. Pork dull and lower at $19.50. Bacon easy at 9¾, 11¼@11¾c. Whisky dull; Louisiana 98c; choice western $1.00; others unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Cotton: demand fair; sales of 7,750 bales; medium grades easier, but not quotably lower; receipts 7,422 bales; exports to continent 2,321 bales; stock 3,759; unsold last evening 169,000; on shipboard 133,000.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 20.—Cattle: receipts 2,500 head; market moderately active, but prices weak; sales of common to extra shipping at $4.25@6.50; butchers' stock $3@4; shipments 1,900. Hogs: receipts 13,000 head; market moderately active but steady; $5.50@6.35 for poor to prime light; $6.00@6.70 for common to choice heavy; shipments 8,000 head. Sheep: receipts 1,500 head; market dull and weak; pens full; prices nominally $4.50@5.50 for good to choice; shipments 2,000 head.

Regularity Brings Vigor.

Local irregularities produce weakness of the entire system. In order, therefore, to re-establish health and strength upon a sure basis, these irregularities must be permanently overcome. Many persons endeavor to reform them by remedies which address themselves merely to the symptoms, without affecting the cause. If such individuals were to use instead Hostetter's Stomach Bitters they would speedily appreciate the difference between a medicine which palliates, and one which entirely removes physical disability. That prime regulator of bodily disturbances restores the derelict organs to an uninterrupted and healthy performance of their various duties, whereby alone the system can recover its lost tone and vigor. Hostetter's Bitters are a tonic medicine, but they are a tonic which regulates ere they strengthen the system.

MARRIED.

PHIPPIPS—MURPHY—At Marshall, Texas, November 11, 1874, Mr. GEO. W. PHILLIPS, formerly of Uniontown, Pa., to Miss BLANCHE E. MURPHY, daughter of Col. James Murphy, of Marshall.

DIED:

HALL—On Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, JOHN S. HALL, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 40 Greenwood street, Allegheny City, SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, No. 47 West Ohio street, at 9:30 o'clock.

[Zanesville papers please copy.]

CAROTHERS—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 20th, of scarlet fever, FRANKLIN HOWARD, only son of Ginevra L. and J. M. B. Carothers, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Nathan C. Sears, Esq., Randolph, Ohio, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock.

LORENZ—On January 20, 1875, at 5 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Wm. M. Grace, Esq., FREDERICK S. LORENZ, son of Mary E. Grace and the late Wm. C. Lorenz, and grandson of the late Frederick Lorenz, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral on SATURDAY MORNING, January 23d, at 10:30 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. M. Grace, above Temperanceville. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave from R. H. Patterson's livery stable, corner Seventh avenue and Liberty street, at 10 o'clock.

BOHN—On Thursday morning, January 21st, at 4:15 A. M., HARRY GIBSON BOHN, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral at 10 A. M., SATURDAY MORNING, from his residence, 157 Fourth avenue.

[Muscatine, Iowa, and Circleville, Ohio, papers please copy.]

SYKES—On Tuesday evening, January 19th, of diphtheria, JOHN WALDO, eldest son of Dr. J. W. and Helen M. Sykes, aged 13 years and 6 months.

The friends of family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Wilkinsburg, TO-DAY, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Carriages will leave Devore's, Grant street, at 1 o'clock.

McGINNESS—On Wednesday, January 20th, at 12 M., at the residence of his parents, Neville Station, P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad, CHARLIE, infant son of Wm. L. and Emma Goodall McGinness, aged 6 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services at the house, TO-DAY, January 22d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to proceed to Uniondale Cemetery.

TINDLE—On Wednesday, January 20, 1875, ALICE JOSEPHINE, wife of Dr. R. M. Tindle.

Funeral SATURDAY, January 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 129 Penn avenue.

HAGER—On Tuesday morning, at 4:20 o'clock, LOUIS HAGER, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 173 Second avenue, on FRIDAY, at 9 A. M.

RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS
No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,075,762.25.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
43 SOUTH DIAMOND ST., Allegheny.
W. W. MARTIN..........President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON..........Secretary.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Ward's Bread
BAKERY,
269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
oc17:h99

FLOWERS for the HOLIDAYS.
Choice Bouquets and Baskets of Flowers,
Arranged in the Best Styles.
German Canary Birds, Bird Cages, Gold Fish. Fifty barrels Ground Pine for Wreathing. 1,600 Christmas Trees (Norway Spruce). Evergreen Wreaths and Wreathing, for sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address Lock Box 320, Pittsburgh.

BROOM CORN—SIX CARS FOR SALE
by R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

PEARL ASH.—10 CASKS FOR SALE
by J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD,....Lessees and Managers.
Engagement of the Famous Character Actors,
Baker and Farron.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1875, the new play entitled the
CUT GLOVE
BAKER and FARRON in their wonderful specialties.
Seven New Songs, Dances, &c

LIBRARY HALL.
BOHEMIAN GIRL
BY THE
GOUNOD CLUB,
For the Benefit of the
Pittsburgh Association for Relief of the Poor,
THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1875, at 8 o'clock.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats $1.50. The choice of seats will be sold by Auction, at Library Hall, on MONDAY, January 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The bids will be for the choice of one seat, with the privilege of securing not exceeding seven additional seats at the same rate per seat. Reserved seats remaining from the auction will be for sale at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, Wednesday morning, January 27, at 9 o'clock. ja21

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Managers have the pleasure of announcing an engagement,
For Six Nights Only and the Matinee,
With the Great Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
His first engagement in Pittsburgh for many years. He will be supported by the Popular Young Actor,
Mr. Lewis Morrison,
And the Accomplished Actress,
Mrs. E. L. Davenport.
Commencing MONDAY, January 25th, in the character that has made him famous on both hemispheres,
SIR GILES OVERREACH.
Box Sheets open to-day for reserving seats.

LIBRARY HALL.
Recitations and Personations In Costume.
The Accomplished Ladies,
GRACE GREENWOOD,
(Mrs. Sarah J. Lippincott.)
AND
MRS. SARAH FISHER AMES,
... have consented to give another evening of their
CHOICE ENTERTAINMENTS
With a change of Programme, on
MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875.
Tickets to Parquette and Parquette Circle, 75 cents; Balcony, 50 cents. Reserved Seats without extra charge.
Sale to commence at Library Rooms on Saturday morning, 23d inst., 10 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—This entertainment is independent of the Regular Course of Mercantile Library Lectures, but holders of Season Tickets can secure Tickets of Admission, with Reserved Seats, at reduced rates. ja21

LIBRARY HALL.
Germania Orchestra Concert,
NO. 5.
FRIDAY, January 22, 1875, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Overture, Yelva..........Reissiger
2. Artist's Life Waltz..........Strauss
3. The Little Recruit (Violin Solo)..........David
MR. J. IRVIN.
4. Potpourri, from "Faust"..........Stasny
PART II.
1. Overture, Merry Wives of Windsor..........Nicolai
2. Concerto for two Violins..........Kalliwoda
Messrs. GEO. and F. TOERGE.
3. March from Tannhaeuser..........Wagner
4. a. Serenade—b. Evening Hymn..........Means
5. Grand Galop deConcert.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.
Tickets to be had at Gildenfenny & Hess', J. Zweidinger's and Geo. Toerge's stores. Seats reserved at the office.
The Steck Piano used at this Concert has been kindly furnished by Mr. J. Zweidinger.
ja18-MWF

THE FAMOUS
JUBILEE SINGERS,
Of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., whose success in England and Scotland is so widely known, will sing
AT LIBRARY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26th.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.
Tickets on sale at John M. Hale's Music Store, Friday, January 22d. ja21:m24

ART EXHIBITION
AT THE
SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
Bank Block, Sixth avenue, Wood and Liberty streets. Open to the public on TUESDAY, Jan. 26th, and all week, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission FREE. School resumed Feb. 2. ja21:m21

THE CATHEDRAL FAIR
EVERY EVENING,
IN THE BASEMENT.
de24:k74

LEGAL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—
J. R. HARBISON,
ATTORNEY,
Corner Fifth avenue and Grant street.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 3rd, 1875, at ten o'clock, A. M., all the undivided one-half of all that certain piece of land situate in Franklin township, Allegheny county, Pa., being part of tract No. 125, in Nicholson's district of depreciation lands, bounded by property now or late of Joshua Boyd, J. Ritchie, and —— Simpson, containing sixty-five acres one hood four perches and allowance, having erected thereon a 1½ story log dwelling house and a log barn. For title see Deed Book, vol. 270, page 99.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest annually, to be secured by bond and mortgage, (with waiver of extension, exemption, &c.)

H. N. BIGLEY,
Administrator of Philip Bigley, deceased.
ja18:M7:MWAF

DOLLARS!

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27th FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00

For Tickets or information, Address,
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, January 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who, under the late Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th, or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager,
Room 4 Public Library Building,
de18:k59:TF-S Louisville, Ky.

GAS AND BANK STOCKS AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock,

At Leggate's Auction House,

178 Federal Street, Allegheny,

will be offered for sale by order of the administrator of the late WM. MILLER,
30 shares Allegheny Gas Co.
5 shares Enterprise Savings Bank.
10 shares Citizens Insurance Co.
Also, for other account,
10 shares Franklin Savings Bank.
ja21:m26 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Is now receiving direct his
Fall and Winter Importations.
Cor. Penn Avenue and 6th St.